

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 762.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

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(Stamped Edition, 5d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 12s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The second Exhibition will take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of June: subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 10th of June, or at the Garden before half-past eight o'clock, a.m. on the day of Exhibition. The gates will be opened at One, p.m. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden, in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition, at 10s. each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society. H. LEGG, Secretary.

MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE FINE ARTS.—The Committee will be open, up to the end of September next, to the offer of an UNPUBLISHED ENGRAVING, for distribution amongst the subscribers of the present year; size not to be less than 15 inches by 12 inches. Applications in the meantime, and up to the said period, stating the lowest price per 100 for plain and proof, and to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Institution, Manchester, to whom specimens, complete or in progress, may also be sent. T. W. WINSTANLEY, Hon. Sec.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND. AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND, held in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, Edinburgh, May 28, 1842, on the motion of Sir William NEWBING, ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Esq., M.P., was called to the Chair. The Committee of Management having been moved by the Secretary, the following RESOLUTIONS were thereupon moved, and unanimously adopted:—
I. That the Report now read be approved of, and that this Meeting after an experience of eight years of the practical operation of the system upon which the Association is founded, be fully convinced that the constitution which was originally adopted, is the best which could have been chosen, combining, as far as it is possible in any society of the kind, the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, with an anxious attention to the interests of Art generally.

Moved by Sir Gilbert STIRLING, Bart.; seconded by E. D. SANDFORD, Esq., Advocate:—
II. That in pursuance of the plan of annually engraving a Painting by a Scottish Artist, and with the view of securing the delivery of each engraving within the annual period of the subscriptions out of which its cost is defrayed, the Committee of Management for the year 1842-43, be authorized to make the necessary arrangements to obtain a Fine Engraving of Mr. R. S. Lauder's beautiful picture of the Glee Maiden, to be distributed among the Members for the year 1842-43.

Moved by H. GLEESFORD BELL, Esq., Advocate; seconded by ARTHUR SWINSON, Esq., Advocate:—
III. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee of Management for the year 1841-42, for the able and judicious manner in which they have discharged the duties with which they were intrusted; and that thanks be also given to the various Honorary Secretaries in Scotland, England, Ireland, and Foreign countries, to whose spirited and patriotic exertions the Association greatly owes its continued prosperity.

Moved by Sir William DRYDALE; seconded by JOHN BATHURST, Esq., of Crookston, F.R.S.:—
IV. That the thanks of the Meeting be appointed the Committee of Management for the year 1842-43, viz.:—
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.
The Hon. Lord Meadowbank.
The Right Hon. George Warrender, Bart.
Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart.
The Hon. and Reverend Grantham York.
Professor Wilson.
William Murray, Esq., of Henderland.
Thomas Maitland, Esq., yr. of Dundrennan.
Professor Trail.
David Mac-lagan, Esq., M.D.
John T. Gordon, Esq., Advocate.
Arthur Forbes, Esq.
Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate.
J. A. Bell, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.
Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter & Co. Bankers.
Moved by WILLIAM STRAETH, Esq., of Glenormiston:—
V. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Rutherford for his conduct in the Chair.

PHRENOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Committee.
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Richard Cull, Esq., 14, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
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THE FIFTH SESSION of the Association will be held in LONDON, and its Meetings will take place in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi:—The First, on MONDAY, the 20th of June, at Half-past One, p.m.; the Second, on the following day, at Half-past Seven, p.m.; and the subsequent Meetings, alternately Morning and Evening at the same place. The Subscription of a Member is Ten Shillings for each Annual Session he may attend, for which he will have the privilege of introducing one Lady or Gentleman; and Additional Visitors' Tickets for the Session, at Five Shillings each, will be granted to the Members.

Forms of Admission to the Association and Tickets may be obtained from the Secretaries.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

RECEIVED, 15, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. The MEDALS of the Institute will be awarded next year to the Authors of the best Essays on the following subjects:—
1. Are synchronism and uniformity of style essential to beauty and propriety in Architecture?
2. On the Principles of Framing, which directed the Gothic Architects in the construction of Roofs of great span to cover large halls, such as Westminster, Croft, Eltham, Hampton Court, and those of some of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, accompanied by diagrams particularly showing the construction.

The Soane Medal will be awarded for the best Design in illustration of the description of a 'Princely Palace' by Lord Bacon, in his Essay of Building, containing all the parts specified therein. The competition is not confined to Members of the Institute.

Each Essay and set of Drawings is to be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute, on or before the 31st of December, 1842, by 12 o'clock, at noon. Further information may be had on application to the Secretaries.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY, for the PROTECTION AND RELIEF OF AUTHORS OF GENIUS'S LEARNING, or their FAMILIES, who may be in WANT or DISTRESS. Established 1750; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1819.

Account of the Subscriptions and Donations at the Anniversary Dinner, Wednesday, May 11, 1842.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT

in the Chair.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, &c. &c. &c. £105 0 0

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, (Chairman) 100 0 0

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA 100 0 0

DONATIONS already admitted 659 9 0

Subsequently received.

Sir John W. Lubbock, Esq. 10 0 0

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland 25 0 0

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., British Museum; and William Locke, Esq., Bedford-row; and by the Secretary, at the Society's Chambers, 73 Great Russell-street.

The Annual Subscription is 12s.; a Donation of 10l. constitutes a Member for life.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A YOUNG LADY.

Thoroughly qualified, and accustomed to Tuition, Terms 12s. 6d. per Lesson. Address (post paid) to C. F., 4, New London-street, Manchester-street.

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His course of instruction includes the Classics and Mathematics, and the French and German languages. His religious principles are those of an unprejudiced and evangelical member of the Church of England, and his views on the subject of mental training agree with those advocated in Mr. Isaac Taylor's work, entitled 'Home Education.' References and testimonials of the highest respectability can be afforded. Address to A. T., Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE BY THE SEA.

A GENTLEMAN or LADY, or GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, wishing for the comfort of home, without the trouble of housekeeping, can be RECEIVED INTO THE FAMILY OF A PHYSICIAN of high respectability, who resides in a spacious and handsome residence, surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds and garden, in the most luxurious and picturesque part of the country, on the south coast. The house commands extensive sea and land views of unrivalled beauty, and is situated near a very fashionable watering-place; the society in the neighbourhood is of the first order. A carriage is kept, and the advantages offered are such as are rarely to be met with: liberal terms are therefore expected. None need apply but persons of the highest respectability, and real name and address must be sent.—Address to M. D., Mr. Reushaw's, Medical Book-seller, 306, Strand, London.

COMPLETE SETS OF THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE FOR SALE. 25 vols. boards, at the low price of 10l. 10s.

The Mechanics' Magazine, most ably edited by Mr. Robertson, has from its commencement, had an extensive circulation, and circulates for three weeks, weekly, far more valuable information, both scientific and mechanical, than was ever before placed within the reach of any individual who could afford to pay six times as much for it.—Lord Brougham.

Apply to J. B., 33, Fleet-street; A GOLD ARCH SEXTANT, by Troughton, and several TELESCOPES (second-hand) also for Sale.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Advertisements for the forthcoming Number should be sent on or before the 20th instant.

H. Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East.

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CHEAP BOOKS, for JUNE, Gratis and Postage-free, on Sale at the Cheap Book Establishment, 1, Leicester-square.

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York-street, Covent Garden, finds it necessary to state, that he is using in the least degree connected in business with any other establishment of the same name, and that his is not the firm advertised as retiring. To prevent mistakes, HENRY G. BOHN begs to state, that he is not the person advertised as retiring. His Stock is by far the most largest and finest in Europe, and the books all marked at moderate prices. His Guinea Catalogue may still be had on the terms constantly advertised.

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—The whole amount received for Subscriptions to this Library is expended in the purchase of new Publications, British and Foreign;—the sale of the Duplicates, cancelled by the Proprietor, the Library being an ample remuneration to the Proprietor. Country Libraries supplied with Duplicates.

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of SECOND-HAND BOOKS for 1842; containing valuable and useful Works in various classes of Literature, including a complete set of the Philosophical Transactions; the Musée Français, Musée Royal, and other Galleries; Large Paper Copies of Woodward's Cheshire, Hoare's Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, &c. Also, various Works from the Library of HORACE WALPOLE, recently sold at Strawberry Hill.

London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

STUDENTS IN GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY,

or CONCHOLOGY, can be supplied with an extensive assortment of specimens to illustrate these interesting branches of science, or with Elementary Collections, cancelled by the Proprietor, at 2s. 5d. 10s. 20s. to 25s. Guinea each, by J. TENANT (late Maw), 149, STRAND, LONDON.

J. Tennant has lately published 1 Casts of Fossils, described by Prof. Owen, price 12s. 6d.; also 12 described by Mr. Mantell, price 12s. 6d.; together with some new Geological Models in Wood, invented by T. Sopwith, Esq., F.G.S., to illustrate the nature of Stratification, Faults, Veins, &c., sold in sets from 2l. to 5l. each.

CONCHOLOGY.—The *Argonauta argo*, or Paper

Nautilus, with its true animal inhabitant, which attracted so much attention at the elegant soiree given by the Lord Bishop of Norwich to the Linnean Society, may now be seen at LION-STREET, CONCHOLOGICAL DEPOT, No. 8, KING WILHELM-STREET, STRAND. A large and well-selected Stock of Shells is now on sale, including all the most curious and interesting novelties of modern discovery. Collectors in or near London are invited to inspect the cabinets; those living in the country, or on the Continent, may have specimen sent to any amount to select from, on application by letter, with reference.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—To be SOLD, the

STOCK, FIXTURES, and GOODWILL of an OLD and NEW BOOK TRADE, in the town of Liverpool. The shop is admirably situated; the connexion old and well established, affording altogether an excellent opportunity to any one desirous of beginning business; and an undoubtedly profitable investment.—Application to be made to Dr. Anderson, 9, Oxford-street, Liverpool.

Sales by Auction.

SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE & SON beg to announce, that they are prepared for immediate Sale a

LARGE COLLECTION of BOOKS in Quires and Boards, comprising some of the best Standard Works in various departments of Literature; together with the STEREO TYPE PLATES of several valuable Books; and a great number of COPIES of PLATES, after Ancient and Modern Masters, by eminent English and Foreign Engravers.

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Miscellaneous Collection of BOOKS, comprising some of the best Publications in Divinity, Classics, History, Biography, Travels, Voyages, Law and General Literature; together with an extensive Assortment of recent Periodicals and Magazines, &c. &c. &c. A Catalogue made of Law Libraries, Office Furniture, &c. 22, Fleet-street.

THE COLLECTION OF G. FAIRHOLME, ESQ.

By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at One precisely.

A very interesting COLLECTION, chiefly of

ITALIAN PICTURES, DRAWINGS, and WORKS of ART, formed by

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Comprising The Agony in the Garden, by Correggio, so highly commended by Vasari while it was at Reggio; The Repose, The Holy Family, with St. Catherine, and The Flight into Egypt, by Correggio; The Silence, by Mr. Agnolo—Two Cabinet Pictures, by A. Carracci—A fine Portrait, by Rembrandt; and a very interesting Collection of Drawings, comprising the genuine Works of the following Masters:—

Bermejo, Gherardo, Guercino, Tintoretto, Raffaele, Parmegiano, Carracci, Canaletti, G. Romano, Schiedone, Titian, V. Dyck, G. Manterano, A. del Sarto, S. Rosa, B. Bandinelli, Guido, P. Veronese, Rubens.

Also, a very fine Antique Gem, and the Great Medalion of Syracuse, and other Works of Art.

THE VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH

PICTURES OF THE LATE HARRY HANKEY DOBBEE, Esq. Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they will SELL BY AUCTION, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, June 17, at Two o'clock precisely, in pursuance of directions in the will of the late

HARRY HANKEY DOBBEE, Esq., of Hyde Park-street,

THIRTEEN CAPITAL PICTURES of the

ENGLISH SCHOOL, comprising The Letter of Introduction, the very celebrated work of Sir David Wilkie, painted for the late Proprietor in 1813—Nine Pictures, by Morland, of the highest quality; among which is the well-known work of the Third Sheep, and three beautiful Marine Subjects, by J. M. W. Turner, E.A., painted with great skill and address. The whole of these Pictures were procured by the late Samuel Dobbee from the estates of the Artists.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

MR. GREENLAND WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms, 38, Poultry, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th June, at 12 o'clock, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, consisting of 700 volumes, including a large number of the Contemporary Portraits, 2 vols. folio—4120 Engravings of the Churches of London—280 vols. of County History, by Lysons, &c. &c.
Money advanced upon Property or Libraries. Books, Prints, &c. &c. purchased. Valuations for the Legacy Duty, &c. &c.

MR. L. A. LEWIS WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, 15th, BOOKS, including Antiquities of Ercolano, 9 vols.—Physica Sacra, 5 vols. 750 plates—Hayes Cairo—minster Abbey, 1 vol. largest paper—A Treatise on Physiognomy, by Hunter, 5 vols.—Nicholson's Architectural Dictionary, 2 vols.—Lodge's Portraits, 7 vols.—Ben Jonson—Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, 4 vols.—Sir Humphrey Davy's Works, 5 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Scott's Novels, Poetry, and Prose Works, 8 vols.—Brown's Illustrated Bible, small folio, 41 copies in Morocco, &c. &c.

MESSRS. EVANS ARE PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LIBRARY.
SIR G. H. FREELING'S LIBRARY, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

MESSRS. EVANS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY next, June 7, and following day, at No. 93, Pall-mall, the curious and valuable LIBRARY of the late Sir G. H. FREELING, Bart., including Fitzjames Tuckwell's, the Perilous Adventures of the Knights of the Round Table, &c. &c. in the German Language, in honour of the Emperor Maximilian's Marriage, first edition, printed upon vellum, Nuremberg, 1517, a most splendid and beautiful book—Biblia Sacra Suetica, first edition of the Swedish Bible, extremely rare, blue morocco, 1741—Holms's Chronicle, 2 vols. best edition—Roman de Tristan, Chevalier de la Table Ronde—Series of Books printed by the Roxburgh Club—Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols., in 10, with a supplement by Sir G. H. Freeling, in 2 vols., in 12 vols., splendidly illustrated with portraits, prints, drawings, illuminated capitals, autograph letters, &c.—a matchless set of extraordinary beauty and magnificence, in morocco, by Lewis—Dibdin's Tour in France and Germany, 3 vols., in 6, large paper, extensively illustrated with portraits, prints, &c.—an extensive series of Diderot's Tour and Diderot's other works—Illustrated Shakespeare, by Malone, 21 vols., &c.

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SALE OF SPLENDID MODERN ENGRAVINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, EMBELLISHED BOOKS, &c.
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MESSRS. T. WINSTANLEY AND SONS, of
Liverpool, respectfully announce that they have received directions to submit, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without the smallest reservation, at "the Exchange Picture Gallery," Manchester, on WEDNESDAY the 10th of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, and FRIDAY the 17th of JUNE next, at Half-past Ten o'clock, precisely each day.

The highly valuable and exceedingly choice Collection of Framed and Unframed PRINTS, beautiful Water-colour Drawings, Illustrated Publications, &c., the property of JOHN PATON, Esq. of Cornbrook House.
Amongst which will be found, a splendid proof before letter of the "Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci, by Raphael Morgh—fine proofs of "The Transfiguration," and the "Holy Family," after Raphael, by Di Stefano, the "Landscape," after Di Stefano, by Longhi—several admirable specimens of Willé's Cartoons of Raphael, by Holloway—a valuable and nearly complete set of proofs before letter, and proofs, of the finest Engravings after Rembrandt, by Sir David Wilkie, &c. &c. including The Penny Wedding, Blindman's Buff, Village Festival, The Blind Fiddler, Village Politicians, Alfred the Great in the Southern Cottage, Charles Pensioners, Resolving the Will, The Rent Day, Distraining for Rent, and many others—a selection of the choicest proofs and early impressions of the works of Woollett, viz. The Roman Edifices, The Enchanted Castle, The Altered Temple, The Story of the Three Kings, Phetion, Ceyx and Alcione, Celladon and Amelia, Macbeth, Morning and Evening, Death of Wolfe, Battle of the Boyne, &c., many of which are exceedingly rare, and in the finest state—with brilliant proofs of the works of Martin, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon, a proof before letter of Saint Cecilia, by Sharpe. The whole of which are in handsome and appropriate gilt frames, with plate glass.

The Unframed Prints comprise the most esteemed works of Dox, Bromley, Burnet, Landseer, Cousins, Charles Lewis, Lucas, Lane, Egan, Scott, and other Engravers of celebrity.

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The Illustrated Publications include: The Liber Veritatis, 3 vols.—Turner's England and Wales, India proofs—Harding's Sketches—Lewis's Alhambra and Spanish Sketches—Wild's Cathedral—Coney's Architectural Beauties—Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works, 35 parts, with numerous other highly embellished and illustrated works.

The above Collection of Prints has been formed by the present owner with the most possible attention to the perfection of the engraving and the state of the impression, without reference to expense, and will be found to contain, besides those mentioned, many other important productions of highly esteemed Artists.

The whole to be viewed on Monday 13th and Tuesday 14th, when Catalogues may be had at Messrs. Winstanley's, Paternoster-row, London; at the office of the Middle Counties' Herald, Birmingham; at the Exchange Picture Gallery, Manchester; and of Messrs. T. Winstanley & Sons, Church-street, Liverpool.

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Forms of Proposals may be had at the Office, No. 40, West Strand, and No. 75, King William-street, City.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

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25	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
30	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
35	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
40	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
45	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
50	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0

In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the ARGUS Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

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REVIEWS

The Heraldry of Fish. By Thomas Moule. Van Voorst.

HERALDRY bears the same relation to science that its dragons and griffins bear to the animal kingdom: it is like a science, but it is not a science. However, this is not the only species of bastard learning that is taught in *Colleges*, and those who ridicule heraldic erudition, and its gaudy professors, the Clarencieux's and Norroy's, ought to be aware that they hit, with the same shafts, studies far more austere and equally unsubstantial. Many circumstances contribute to procure for a work like this before us a favourable reception. Heraldry is one of those incidents of our aristocratic institutions which serve to widen their basis and multiply their roots. Every man who possesses but a crested spoon, or suspends from his watch-chain a pebble engraved with a dolphin or a spread-eagle, is thereby, to some extent, associated with the aristocratic order; and he is mean and crest-fallen indeed, who has not at least as much gentility as the licence or connivance of the Herald's Office can bestow. Dear is the device which thus tickles universal vanity, and makes the clerk and the apprentice companions in arms of the Cavendishes and Howards. There are no such pets in animated nature, as those monstrous creatures of heraldic fiction, which the most descentless of mortal men stick on the covers of their books, blazon on the panels of their coaches, or at least carve on the heads of canes, or handles of penknives. Shock was not so beloved by Belinda, as his lion rampant, or other "horrible wild fowl," is by him who has recently detected an unsuspected fount of gentle blood within him, and recorded the discovery in some grotesque hieroglyphic upon his wheelbarrow. In this point of view, heraldry has rather extended its influence, since the College lost its jurisdiction, and the laws of arms their ancient solemnity and vigour. Since the badges of gentility became purchasable like gloves, and a coat of arms was easier of attainment than a coat of broadcloth, half the world began to dream of ancestors who fought at Cressy, and wore caps of steel upon their heads, surmounted with the identical fish, or fowl, now but the poor sculpture on a pencil-case, or illustration of an umbrella. In the upward struggle (so characteristic of this country,) from the ranks of laborious poverty to those of opulence and ease, the first step is to procure a crest; and if the adventurer be but so fortunate as to have the name of some bird or beast entering into the composition of his own, there stands no greater difficulty in his way than the perpetration of a painted pun. Happy the man who calls himself Salmon, or rejoices in the appellation of Pike. To him Heraldry opens her arms, and admits him promptly within her pale. Of all the ten classes of arms, those of "Pretension," and "Assumption" are now unquestionably the most common, and the days are gone for punishing the most daring usurpations upon the rightful bearings of the noblest houses,—the days when the court of the Earl Marshal was awful as the Aula Regia; and dreadful was the doom of the profane waterman who affected to mistake the aristocratic swan on a valet's button for a plebeian goose. Thus while "the pomp of heraldry" has lost much of its "pride of power," it has gained some little compensation in the widened circle of those whose vanity it titillates, and whose interest it excites. The mute menagerie of the Herald's College is a more popular collection, and a more prolific source of gratification than the living establishment of the Regent's Park; and this influence

has been greatly heightened in latter days, by the lavish use that the painter, the engraver, the sculptor, and the architect, have made, and continue to make, of heraldic embellishments in their various paths of art. The author of the well-written, entertaining, and elegantly illustrated volume before us has properly noticed the resources which the subject he treats of lays open to the artist's hand:—

"The painter will do well to seek the assistance of heraldry in his representations of historical subjects; he who feels its introduction as an accessory to pictorial effect, need not be told, that chronological accuracy in armorial design is equally requisite with fidelity of costume or the correct portraiture of the persons represented. To the architect, heraldry affords an unlimited extent of enrichment in exterior sculpture; and the judgment of C. Barry, R.A., the architect of the House of Lords, has admitted it, as an important feature, in the principal façade of that splendid edifice. The introduction of arms in windows and pavements also renders it necessary that the architect should be acquainted, not only with the rules, but with the peculiar character of the heraldry of different periods."

There is unquestionably a revival of taste for the quaint and curious imagery which has descended to us from the times of Chivalry, upon the florid windows of old churches, or the remains of ancient suits of armour. The coach-painter and the undertaker have no longer a monopoly of the gorgeous ornaments of shield and banner. Independently of the many beautiful forms which the herald borrows from nature, either to blazon them simply, or to combine them in his own fantastic style, it would be easy to show by analysis of the curves and angles, and floral forms, which furnish the "charges" and "differences" upon the fields of scutcheons, that far the greater number belong to those classes of lines and figures, on which the eye loves most to dwell. To this we are to add the living and unfading charm of brilliant colouring, one of those "childish things" which we become men without "throwing away," and to which pictorial heraldry owes so much of its effect. The heraldic colours are the most refulgent,—red, blue, green, purple, with silver and gold, by association the most fascinating and magical of all. As there is no device blazoned on the vast field of creation so gaily attractive as the rainbow, so, perhaps, there is scarcely anything in the effects of art more captivating than when the same vivid and glorious hues stain the windows of hoary cathedrals, and shed a broken lustre over the sacred floor.

To these causes, tributary to the affection with which the subject we are considering is still regarded by no small section of the community, other sources of interest are to be added. Heraldry is intimately connected with the life and romance of history, which is as much a part of its truth as the bold succession of events and persons. No writer of history, or author of even an historical novel, could dispense with some understanding of the herald's art and language; nor is it possible to enjoy any faithful portraiture of antique manners, or narrative, whether true or imaginary, of the days of chivalry—such works, for example, as *Kenilworth* and *Ivanhoe*—without either possessing some previous heraldic knowledge, or catching a taste for its imposing pedestrian and picturesque details. Scott has given in his immortal fictions a powerful impulse to this curious branch of study, and contributed vastly to create "the prevailing desire for information on heraldry" which Mr. Moule notices in his prefatory remarks. But we cannot avoid mentioning another alluring circumstance, which is not without its operation upon a certain class of minds: we allude to the attractions of a peculiar phraseology and the

witchcraft of mere names. Wonderful is the pleasure of a jargon; and great is the importance and dignity with which quaint and outlandish terms invest the veriest toys and trifles. There are prosecutors of botany who would not trouble themselves about all the flowers in Persia, or all the herbs that ever Canidia culled by moonlight, were it not for the classic nomenclature of the fashionable systems. Even amongst the fair sex would there be so many like Europa,

—in pratis studiosa florum,

if a leaf were called a leaf, a cup a cup, or the nectary a plain honey-bag; or if the clandestine marriages of the mosses and lichens were contracted without the sanction of a Greek name. Heraldry affords the like satisfaction to the like tastes. Not more dazzling to the eye are its glowing colours than the terms that express them are sweet to the pedantic ear. It is pleasing to prattle of *gules* and *sable*, or *argent*, *vert* and *azure*,—to talk of chevrons, mullets, and the bend sinister, lions rampant, wolves regardant, and gudgeons naiant—to say, if you are a Sprat of Devonshire, "my coat is argent, a chevron sable, between three sprats naiant azure,"—if you are a Cobb of Norfolk—"my arms are party per chevron sable and argent, in chief two sea-cobs *respecting each other*, and in base a hering naiant or."

It is in vain for heraldry to claim relationship with natural history, as long as it admits its gryphons, unicorns, and sea-lions into the commonwealth of real animals. Mr. Moule amusingly informs us that—

"Unnatural animals appear in the heraldry of all nations. It is related that an Austrian nobleman asked an English ambassador at Vienna, whose arms presented a griffin, 'in what forest that beast was met with?' to which the ambassador readily answered, 'the same in which the eagles with two heads are found.'"

Immoderate ridicule has been brought on the subject by the preposterous pretensions of scribblers and prattlers. The author of the 'Heraldry of Fish' has avoided the ostentation and impertinence that so many writers upon the same topic have indulged in. He shows a relish for his subject, without displaying a puerile enthusiasm, and makes no attempt to write, with a scientific air, of sea-cobs "respecting each other," and lobsters rampant. We have already noticed his remarks upon the assistance lent by heraldry to the arts. Upon its uses in law and history, he makes the few following observations:—

"In a professional point of view, the utility of heraldry will be readily admitted; its devices form evidence, in many cases, connected with property and honours, and frequently identify or separate persons of the same name when other means fail—a difficulty constantly occurring. Its use also, without overrating its claims, soon becomes apparent to all who wish to attain any proficiency in history, where its importance in fixing in the memory the series and connexion of events proves its value."

Modestly as these claims are put forward, we cannot allow the justice of them without some drawback. As to history, we do not perfectly understand what precise service it is which Mr. Moule considers the pursuit of heraldry calculated to render. No example occurs to us of the helps to the memory of which he speaks. We admit, however, its value as a branch of inquiry, which has its proper place and ought to have its due weight in all enlightened research into the manners and spirit of past ages. Intrinsically frivolous as the subject may be, there was a period of European history when it was a grave and solemn study, and nothing that deeply interested our ancestors can be utterly unworthy of consideration by ourselves.

As to the aid afforded by the heraldic offices

and records in the administration of justice in cases involving points on which the testimony of the heralds might be expected to be most satisfactory and decisive, we think it right to place before the reader the opinion expressed by Sir William Blackstone in the Seventh Chapter of the Third Book of the Commentaries:—

"The marshalling of coat-armour, which was formerly the pride and study of all the best families in the kingdom, is now greatly disregarded; and has fallen into the hands of certain officers and attendants upon this court, called heralds, who consider it only as a matter of lucre and not of justice; whereby such falsity and confusion have crept into their records, (which ought to be the standing evidence of families, descents, and coat-armour,) that, though formerly some credit has been paid to their testimony, now even their common seal will not be received as evidence in any court of justice in the kingdom. But their original visitation books, compiled when progresses were solemnly and regularly made into every part of the kingdom to inquire into the state of families, and to register such marriages and descents as were verified to them upon oath, are allowed to be good evidence of pedigrees. And it is much to be wished, that this practice of visitation at certain periods were revived."

The alliance which the heralds claim with poets rests, we suppose, upon their extensive dealings in fiction; but everybody who deals in fiction is not a poet. Lying, for example, is not necessarily poetry; and the difference is broad between poetic fictions and legal. Besides, a centaur or hippogriff, although a poetical conception in Homer or Ariosto, is by no means so exalted a creature upon a pane of glass, or the panel of a carriage. In the poem it is a being of the mind, part of a system of ethereal machinery, belonging to a universe of persons and things equally romantic and imaginary. Upon the scutcheon it is a mere monster, a simple outrage upon the veracity of nature, without the allusion, the spirituality, the fable, perhaps the philosophy, which makes the chimeras of verse legitimate, and imparts to them a poetic truth. There is exquisite railery in the following passage which here recurs to our memory from the characteristics of Lord Shaftesbury. "It will be found near the close of the 'Advice to an Author.'"

"That which is denied to painters or poets, is permitted to heralds. Naturalists may, in their separate and distinct capacity, inquire, as they think fit, into the real existence and natural truth of things; but they must by no means dispute the authorized forms. Mermaids and Griffins were the wonder of our forefathers; and as such, delivered down to us by the authentic traditions and delineations above mentioned. We ought not so much as to criticize the features or dimensions of a Saracen's face, brought by our conquering ancestors from the holy wars; nor pretend to call in question the figure or size of a dragon, on which the history of our national champion, and the establishment of a high order, and dignity of the realm, depends. But as worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds Clarendieux, Garter, and the rest of those eminent supporters of British honour and antiquity, 'tis to be hoped that in a more civilized age, such as at present we have the good fortune to live in, they will not attempt to strain their privileges to the same height as formerly. Having been reduced by law, or settled practice, from the power they once enjoyed, they will not, 'tis presumed, in defiance of the magistrate and civil power, erect anew their stages and lists, introduce the manner of civil combats, set us to tilt and tournament, and raise again those defiances, and mortal frays, of which their order were once the chief managers and promoters."

Heralds are far more indebted to bards than bards to heralds. Shakspeare uses the language of heraldry much more sparingly than that of law—

With man's blood paint the ground, gules, gules, says Timon to Alcibiades. There are not many other instances of the gratuitous employment of

heraldic diction. We recollect but one occasion where it is employed by Shakspeare with a noble poetical effect. It occurs in Cleopatra's passionate panegyric on the deceased Antony—

His legs bestrid the ocean; his reared arm
Created the world.—

A grand image, obviously taken from a common device in armorial bearings.

At the same time it must be owned that heraldry is a subject abounding with occasions for poetical as well as anecdotic illustration in the hands of a writer of taste and reading like Mr. Moule, who has interspersed his essay with a variety of apt and beautiful quotations, from the poets, as well as the naturalists and antiquarians. The following passage will explain the scope of this ingenious work:—

"Nisbet, the herald of Scotland, also, in his system, describes the heraldry of fish in general; but both writers are necessarily very brief. This part of the subject appeared capable of sustaining a more minute inquiry, without descending into tediousness; there is found to be no want of distinguished names to give attraction to the particular branch the author has chosen, in which he has endeavoured to explain the principles of early heraldry, which is shown to have been rather territorial than personal. A greater number of the various species of fish have been enumerated; the dolphin, the herring, and the fish of the sea, have afforded several engravings, but the salmon and trout, with the pike, barbel, and roach, and the other fish of the rivers, present the widest field for inquiry; where the illustrations selected for this work are professedly taken from old examples, the copy has been rigidly followed, and in the original designs the peculiar characters of the different fish are given with the same attempt at accuracy which the ancient heralds would have practised with the same opportunities: this feature will not be overlooked by the angler, the naturalist, or the antiquary. Although military service was the principal tenure by which lands were anciently held, yet the different modes of taking fish by the spear, the net, or the hook, are shown to have been indicated in the armorial ensigns of the lords of manors deriving revenue from the produce of the fishery. The boats employed in the same service, which were at the command of the sovereign in time of war, and formed the original Navy of Britain, distinguish the ensigns of the maritime lords, and the corporate bodies to whom the jurisdiction of the ports was entrusted."

Out of a great variety of heraldic curiosities we extract the following specimens. On the scutcheon of a Bishop of Lincoln appears the grotesque and rather irreverent combination of the Virgin and Child with three lobsters! These were the arms of Bishop *Attwater*, and a sample of the "*armes parlantes*," or canting arms, as they are called in English heraldry, being in fact a mere punning reference to the prelate's name. The use of the flying fish in heraldry is exemplified in the coat of a Bishop of Carlisle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, very soon after that fish became known in England; and the instance shows us the mode in which many such devices were originally introduced:—

"As typical of his own extraordinary elevation, Dr. Robinson, who became Bishop of Carlisle in the reign of Elizabeth, appears to have assumed for his armorial distinction this remarkable fish, not painted according to its true form, but as it was then believed to be, a fish with wings." * * Henry Robinson entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1568 as a servitor. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1598, and died in 1616. A brass plate bearing his portrait, with his arms and an inscription, was placed on the wall of the chancel in his own cathedral when he was buried, and another near the altar of Queen's College chapel. This beautiful fish, at the time of Sir Francis Drake's successful voyage of discovery, for which he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, was but little known. 'Nothing,' says his biographer, 'surprised the crew more than the flying fish, which is nearly the same size with a herring, and has fins of the length of his whole body, by the help of which, when he is pursued by the bonito, and finds himself on the point of being taken, he springs up

into the air, and flies forward as long as his wings continue wet; when they become dry and stiff, he falls down into the water and dips them again for a second flight. This unhappy animal is not only pursued by fishes in his natural element, but attacked in the air by the don or sparkite, a bird that preys upon fish."

More than thirty of Mr. Moule's examples are taken from the armorial bearings of the hierarchy, including (we need scarcely remark) the coats of Bishop Sprat and Archbishop Herring. There is a species of the ling called the burbot, which found its way into the arms of the see of Gloucester by a most ridiculous play upon words:—

"The habits of the burbot are not unlike those of the eel, and, from its lurking and hiding itself in holes like the rabbit, it is called the coney-fish, whence it was doubtless assumed, with the coney, in the arms of Bishop Cheney, as a pun on his name. These are here given impaled with those of the see of Gloucester, created by King Henry VIII. in the year 1542, who endowed the bishopric with the revenues of the monastery, founded in honour of St. Peter at Gloucester, the church of which he ordained should be for ever the cathedral of the see. The arms of the bishopric were composed from the emblem of the patron saint, azure, two keys in saltier or."

Over all Europe fishes appear to have been vastly popular with the dignitaries of the church; we find the inhabitants of the waters *hauriant*, or *naient*, on the shields of popes, cardinals, priors, abbots, and all ecclesiastical degrees, down to the very rural deans. But the heralds by no means confined their attentions to the church to providing the representatives of the apostles with secular devices. St. James had his coat of arms as well as the Bishop of Rochester, or London.

"The scallop is termed the shell of Saint James, as being his especial cognizance. A stupendous metamorphosis was performed in the ninth century, (to use the language of Gibbon,) when from a peaceful fisherman of the Lake Genesareth the apostle Saint James was transformed into a valorous knight, who charged at the head of the Spanish chivalry in battles against the Moors. The gravest historians have celebrated his exploits; the miraculous shrine of Compostella displayed his power; and the sword of a military order, assisted by the terrors of the Inquisition, was suffered to remove every objection of profane criticism."

The well-known device of St. Peter is the keys; but that apostle has his fish assigned him also; the haddock contending with the dory, for the honour of swimming on his coat:—

"A popular idea assigns the dark marks on the shoulders of the haddock to the impression left by Saint Peter with his finger and thumb when he took the tribute money out of the fish's mouth at Capernaum; but the haddock certainly does not now exist in the seas of the country where the miracle was performed, although it ranges over a considerable space both north and south. The dory, called Saint Peter's fish in several countries of Europe, contends with the haddock the honour of bearing the marks of the Apostle's fingers, an impression transmitted to posterity as a perpetual memorial of the miracle: the name of dory is hence asserted to be derived from the French word *adoré*, worshipped. The fishermen of the Adriatic call it *il Santore*, the gatekeeper, Saint Peter being well known as the bearer of the keys of Paradise." Saint Peter was the first of the followers of Christ to declare the glories of salvation, and his artless simplicity and humble character gave effect to his preaching on the minds of the earliest converts. As this saint is the especial patron of fishermen, and of fishmongers, the boat used for fishing in the Thames is called a Peter-boat; and the keys, the emblem of Saint Peter, form part of the armorial ensigns of the Fishmongers' Company."

On the use of fish as an ecclesiastical device we find the following curious observations:—

"Fish have often been made the vehicle of religion. The popular name of John Dory is an obvious corruption of the Italian *Sanitore*.

glow insects have pictures by are introduced preening picture, Althorp itself is given convent the herald Patrick a beneath haps, added ed to them "As the author in herald the minute searches a name" and the punning interest upon the romance of the poem on the observat "The river, is the old Lucius: heralds a Lucius was parison to when quon Lu A "The but was found the tragedy of the arm Rebus of "So p canting parody of "Like P the nobl have be depicted high-sou well-kno Comyn Corbet, by the s or hedged Gray as known i fox equ The mu chosen and ben That as well as it and it Shakspe to Mr the ha or our tecture of En tramp gallus, ridicul in the on the shoul device panel that the h

given instruction; and for this purpose all the fine arts have been put in requisition. Amongst many pictures by the first masters, in which the finny tribe are introduced, that of Saint Anthony of Padua preaching to the fish, may be mentioned. This fine picture, by Salvator Rosa, is in the collection at Althorp House in Northamptonshire; the sermon itself is given in Addison's *Travels in Italy*. On the conventional seal of Glastonbury Abbey are represented the figures of Saint Dunstan between Saint Patrick and Saint Benignus; each has his emblem beneath his feet; the last has a party of fish: perhaps, adds the historian of the abbey, he also preached to them, as Saint Anthony did."

"As the symbol of a name," we are told by the author, "that almost all fish have been used in heraldry." And indeed we find that not even the minnow has eluded the ichthyological researches of the man of arms. "The symbol of a name" means nothing but a pun upon a name; and the best translation of *armes parlantes* is punning arms. Mr. Moule takes too much interest in his subject not to feel rather sore upon the point, being conscious how much the romance of heraldry is marred by the prevalence of the poorest verbal quibbles. In his chapter on the pike, or *luc*, he makes the following observations, with an apologetic view:—

"The Pike of the fisherman, the tyrant of the river, is the *Luce* of heraldry; a name derived from the old French language *Lus*, or from the Latin *Lucius*: as a charge, it was very early used by helmets as a pun upon the name of *Lucy*. Pope *Lucius* was in this manner characterized by a comparison to the fish, by Puttenham, a poet who lived when quaintness was admired:

*Lucius est piscis, rex et tyrannus aquarum.
A quo discordat Lucius iste parum.*

"The play upon words was not confined to heraldry, but was used by the most eminent authors, and is to be found in the sermons of Bishop Andrews, and in the tragedies of Shakspeare. The immediate source of the heraldic conceit is ascribed to France, whence the armorial device, allusive to a name, is called a *Rebus* of Picardy."

"So prevailing is the opinion of the inferiority of canting arms, that it is necessary to repeat that the parody or pun exists not only in the monkish rebus, 'Like Prior Bolton with his bolt and tun,' but that the noblest peers in the earliest times are found to have been equally characterized by simple objects depicted on their standards having reference to their high-sounding names. The broom plant was the well-known device of the Plantagenets. The Lords Comyn bore a garb or sheaf of cummin or barley: Corbet, a raven, *corbeau*. The Arundells were known by the swallows, *hirondelles*, and Heriz by the herison or hedgehog. The ancient families of Brooke and Gray assumed the badger, an animal provincially known by the names of brock or gray, and with the fox equally regarded as an object of sport.

To hunt by day the fox, by night the gray.

The mulberry, in the same spirit of parody, was the chosen device of the family of Mowbray, founders and benefactors of Byland Abbey in Yorkshire."

That puns are found in the sermons of bishops as well as in their coats of arms, is very true, and it is also true that the same kind of pleantry is met with even in the finest plays of Shakspeare; but these remarks are of no service to Mr. Moule's argument, for punning is not the habit and the style either of our preachers or our dramatists, as it is of the Clarencieux's and Garters. A sculptural trick in the architecture of Blenheim, exhibiting the ascendancy of England over France by the figure of a lion trampling on a cock, the latter being in Latin *gallus*, which is also a Frenchman, was justly ridiculed in the *Spectator*. Now this was quite in the fashion of the heralds; and if contemptible on the façade of a palace, we know not why we should be expected to contemplate any similar device with respect and gravity on an oaken panel or a stained window. It is fortunate that a professional silence is one of the duties of the herald, since, were he to speak the language

of his craft, a pun would fly out of his mouth every time he opened it. Shakspeare makes Sir Hugh Evans crack sundry jokes upon the "dozen white luses" in the coat of Justice Shallow; and Mr. Moule is, we suspect, slightly offended at the freedom, forgetting for a moment that Sir Hugh only puns upon a pun. Mr. Moule says,—

"Sir Thomas Lucy, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, rebuilt the manor house at Charlecote on the banks of the river Avon, which winds gracefully through the extensive park. This mansion, a noble specimen of domestic architecture, derives interest from being the work of the reputed prosecutor of Shakspeare, for which he not only took the liberty of lampooning the lord of the manor in a ballad, but in some scenes of his dramas has introduced much punning about the luses in the arms."

This is very like claiming a monopoly of puns for the College of Arms. The author evidently thinks it "a star-chamber matter" for such people as Shakspeare to lampoon lords of manors, bearing "three luses hauriant" in their shield, those very luses being all the time the paltriest of puns themselves. To us it appears not unlikely that Shakspeare by punning on the *luses* has a fling at the false wit of the heralds, as well as at the magisterial rigour of Sir Thomas Lucy.

Independently of the curious information on family coat-armour in this volume, it contains a great deal of interesting matter connected with ancient municipal devices, the badges of trades, and even the signs of inns. The marks of the ancient printers display more than usual taste in emblems; for example, that of the celebrated Aldus, a dolphin turned about an anchor, the dolphin being the symbol of the metropolis of the Greek empire. The spirit of punning, however, appears in the adoption of the same fish as the device of the eldest sons of the kings of France; accordingly, the frontispiece of the edition of the classics executed by Huet and Bossuet, displays Arion springing out of the ship, with a dolphin ready to receive him; an elegant device certainly, and rendered still more pleasing by the felicity and beauty of the motto,—*Trahitur dulcedine cantus*. Mr. Moule informs us that "the emperors of Germany allowed printers to bear coat-armour in acknowledgment of the importance of the discovery. Printing was then practised by many who were of noble family, as well as by eminent ecclesiastics."

It remains only to notice the wood-cuts and steel engravings that decorate the work before us. Both are executed with remarkable skill and beauty. The drawings on wood were made, we are informed by the author, and by his daughter Sophia Barbara Moule, and they reflect the greatest credit upon that lady's artistic powers. The engravings are by the hands of ladies also; the works of Mary and Elizabeth Clint. It is impossible to conceive more accurate and vivid illustrations of heraldic subjects, without the aid of the heraldic hues.

Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Armenia. By W. F. Ainsworth, F.G.S. &c. 2 vols. Parker.

Much interest was excited in the religious world by the accounts of the Chaldean Christians, incidentally collected during the Euphrates Expedition; and it was stimulated rather than gratified by the information subsequently derived from the gentlemen whom the Board of American Missions sent into the interior of Asia. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge united with the Geographical Society to defray the expenses of an expedition to these interesting tribes, supposed on reasonable grounds to have preserved more of the simple forms of primitive Christianity than any of the European nations. As the country between the frontiers of Europe

and the districts inhabited by the Chaldeans had been very imperfectly explored, instructions were given to the members of the expedition to examine and survey the less known parts of Anatolia, and determine the position of the principal cities, the height of as many mountains as possible, and the courses of the most remarkable rivers. The results of these investigations present a mass of geographical and geological details, which, however valuable in themselves, must necessarily appear dry and tedious to general readers; we shall, therefore, pass them over, halting only for a moment to take a survey of one of the cave-villages of Cappadocia.

"Our route lay over plains and uplands, till we approached the Sevre Hisar hills, when we turned to the right, and entered deep and rocky ravines, at the foot of an outlying spur of the Hasan Tagh. The first we entered contained a few grottoes and caves, which kept increasing in number as we progressed, till we came to what had evidently been a very populous site, and where, superadded to the caves, were ruins of dwelling-houses, arches of stonework, &c., still standing in the valley. This place is called by the Greeks of the present day, Belisterneh. Ravines of the same character, almost without interruption to the succession of grottoes, many of which were rudely ornamented in front, led us to Gelvedery, where we were equally surprised and delighted to find a large colony of Greeks living in these caves, mostly built up in front, and occupying not only the acclivities of the hills, but also the face of the precipice to its very top, and stretching up a narrow ravine, which, towards its upper part became choked with these semi-subterranean dwellings. We had now the pleasure of contemplating what one of these cave villages or towns was when inhabited; and were all anxiety to get into one of the houses, but this anxiety on our part was not at all met by the natives, who were disinclined to receive us, or to hold communication with us. At length we got into a house, where was a caverned odah, but it was full of khawases; so Mr. Rassam repaired to the house of a priest, who acted kindly, and allowed us a room for the night. These Greeks, although thus secluded from the world, were not poor, and had a goodly stone church in the vale. From what conversation we had with the priests, it appears that they claim a high antiquity to the site of Gelvedery, which there is every reason to believe corresponds to Garsabara. What interested us greatly, was to endeavour to trace the origin of Greek colonies, in such remote and sequestered spots, but upon this subject they could offer us no information; their fathers' fathers had lived in the same spot, but why it was chosen by them, and what advantages it had ever offered to them, appeared scarcely ever to have been a subject of a moment's thought. It is not many years since the Osmanli government, by a rather enlightened policy, dragged the Christians from the caves of Osiana, Taltar, &c., and made them reside in the New City, and the troglodytes of Gelvedery appear to have much horror of the same fate hanging over them; and thus our questions excited their suspicions, and awakened fears which all our expressions of kindly and brotherly feeling towards them scarcely sufficed to allay."

It is probable that the Christian Greeks of Cappadocia sought shelter in these caverned fastnesses from the successive invasions of Persians, Syrians, and Ottomans, though perhaps the first of these dwellings were excavated by the ascetics, who introduced their corruptions into Oriental Christianity during the third and fourth centuries. The existing race of Cappadocians displays none of the moroseness which is usually supposed to be connected with a troglodyte life.

"The present condition of the Cappadocian Greeks shows itself under a very favourable aspect. We have seen, that while in Gelvedery and Sovanli, they have remained buried in their caves, they have in other places issued from these, and congregated in now flourishing and cheerful towns, as Nev Shehr and Injeh Su. In these places there is an aspect of ease, freedom, and prosperity, which never belongs to Mohammedan towns. Children are playing about, flowers are trained up the house walls, females sit at

their verandahs, and trade is bustling in the market; add to this, that the Cappadocian Greeks are, generally speaking, pleasing and unreserved in their manners, and their conversation indicated a very high degree of intelligence and civilization, where there are so few books, and so little education, and consequently, little learning. In the villages, the men, marrying early, repair to Constantinople and Smyrna to trade, while to the women is left the care of the house, the flock, and the vineyard; an evil follows from this, that the females become masculine and full of violent passions, and when the men return to their homes, they are often very far from finding an echo to the subdued tones and more polished manners which they had learnt to appreciate in the civilized world. The priests who remain at home might be supposed to have some counteracting influence, but they are often old, have rarely above moderate capacities, and are frequently disregarded and disrespected. But apart from these minor considerations, these Cappadocian Greeks certainly constitute a tribe themselves, distinguished by their manners, their habits, and their independent prosperity and civilization, and not so much surpassing other Greeks in Asia Minor by their progressive civilization, as excelling them in having become less changed, and less humbled and prostrated, than other Greek communities are by four centuries of Osmanli tyranny."

The Kurds in the vicinity of Mount Taurus are a far less interesting race than their Greek neighbours, but they are still worthy of our notice, if it were only from the similarity which all travellers describe as existing between them and the Highlanders of Scotland.

"We were now rendered aware that we were in a district of Kurds who were in the vassal, but not the subject state. The ragged garb of the rustic was supplanted by a handsome highland and military costume, a waistcoat of brown cloth, surmounted by a braided jacket of the same material, open, with loose sleeves. The wide trousers of blue stuff, open to the knee but tight to the legs, were upheld by a narrow waistband, so as not to impede active or prolonged exercise, and the feet were protected by good laced boots. Every man carried his gun on his back, and his pouch by his side. The latter was made of the same coloured cloth as his jacket, and adorned by two or three black tassels. The features of the men (who as usual with the Kurds, were strong, muscular, and sinewy, any one equal to two such Osmanlis as constituted the army of Hafiz Pasha,) were regular and handsome, and more expressive of reckless daring, than of that low deceitful cupidity which so often characterizes the Arab. The women were also very good looking, and had generally fine heads of glossy black hair. They did not cover their faces. We had an excellent opportunity of contemplating these villagers, for we rested ourselves half an hour by a fountain side, in the middle of the village, and under the shade of a great plane-tree, where we were soon surrounded by almost all the inhabitants."

Our travellers had hoped that their progress would be facilitated by the presence of a Turkish army on the Syrian frontier, not anticipating the ease with which it would be routed by Ibrahim Pasha at Nizib. They proceeded, therefore, towards the camp, and saw on the road some signal proofs of the wretchedness of the arrangements made by an Oriental commissariat.

"The carcasses of camels and horses, some newly dead, but others emitting most noxious effluvia, were encountered in numbers, and fully shewed how severe were the tasks to which the animals were put in order to supply the wants of an army. Nor was the loss on the part of the Egyptians less in this department; for on a subsequent journey, made some time after the battle from Aleppo to Birchik, I saw the skeletons of nearly a hundred camels on various parts of the road. When soldiers, occupied in the commissariat, had a horse drop upon the road, they ripped up the skin and cutting a bit, carried it to the camp, as a proof that the animal was really dead. We saw a party engaged in this operation; the animal was panting with thirst, heat, and exhaustion, unable to proceed or to die, and writhing under the knife. Parties driving their loads to the camp, others hasten-

ing with unladen horses for further supplies, a few craven laggards slowly progressing to join the martial band, khawasses on their way to hurry tardy peasants or construct rafts up the river, tatars bound to the mute-sellings of distant towns, and the aghas of districts, and officers upon various duties, gleamed through the sun's misty glare, and lent life to the great open furnace in which we all moved."

It was the good or evil fortune of the travellers to witness the battle of Nizib, for while on one hand they were gratified by the display of an unusual and picturesque system of tactics, on the other hand they were exposed to much danger from a disorganized mass, not at all unlikely to attribute their defeat to the presence of infidels in their lines, especially when their fanaticism was stimulated by their rapacity. The preliminary skirmishing of the irregular cavalry on both sides presented a novel spectacle to those who were accustomed to the movements of European troops.

"A horseman gallops, as if towards the foe, an opponent advances to the encounter; when sufficiently near they discharge their pistols at one another; Kurd followed Kurd, and Anazeh, Anazeh; and the second pistol of the first Kurd was fired with the first pistol of the second Anazeh, while the second pistol of the first Anazeh was fired at the first pistol of the second Kurd, and so on in succession; horsemen continually relieving one another, and each cavalier sweeping round, so that by the time his pistols were unloaded he was in the rear to load again. Success in these manoeuvres depends considerably upon the horse; which must be very quick in turning round, or else the cavalier would come unarmed upon a third opponent; and also upon the horseman in the rear, who must be quick enough to take new opponents off the hands of an old antagonist. The horses were, indeed, so well trained, that they often performed their part of the service after they had lost their rider, who had been shot on the first or second encounter, but the relief from behind was frequently uncertain and ill regulated."

Even more curious was the appearance of the martial dervishes, half idiots and half hypocrites, whom the Turks regard with superstitious reverence, pardoning their roguery for the grimace of devotion with which it is accompanied.

"There was a martial dervish in the camp who wore a sword, and being tolerated for his many oddities used to take great liberties with the Pasha; to-day he afforded us no small merriment by his prowess. Drawing his sabre he rushed forward, as if to the enemy, but took care to turn round before reaching the scene of action; he then came galloping up to the Serasker brandishing his weapon, and proclaiming that he had challenged Ibrahim Pasha, as the enemy of God, the prophet Mohammed, and his vicergerent the Sultan, but that no one had dared to fight him. He performed a variety of other equally ridiculous antics. There was also another more harmless idiot in the camp, who was deformed, and subject to religious hallucinations; this man had followed the soldiers from Malatiah, he was a great favourite with them, and had received a good Nizam dress. He was admitted into the Serasker's tent, where one of his frequent amusements was to come and stroke me behind when engaged in conversation, on which occasions I could scarcely preserve my gravity, but the Mohammedans considered this as a token of favour and success. I never saw either of these camp oddities after the battle, and almost doubt if they effected their escape."

In the end, the Turks were routed, and the travellers, finding it impossible to enter into Mesopotamia by the route which they had first chosen, returned to Constantinople. After some delay they again started, and with little difficulty reached Mosul, the present capital of Mesopotamia. As the recent appointment of a British vice-consul to that city confers upon it some commercial importance, we shall extract Mr. Ainsworth's notice of its trading capabilities.

"While busy in improving the offensive and defensive capabilities of this place, surrounded as it is on all sides by lawless tribes, the Kurds of Rawanduz

and Amadiyeh to the east, the Bahdian Kurds and Mosul Ashirah of Arabs to the north, the Izeds of Sinjar to the west, and the Shammar Bedwins to the south, the Pasha has been draining the resources of the town and province to the utmost, so much so, that many would have left to seek a home where industry and the necessities of life were less insupportably taxed, but for a precaution taken by the Pasha, to allow of no one to pass the gates of the town without permission. Without these prominent evils, and with a tranquil state of the surrounding country, Mosul presents mercantile advantages of no common order. It is immediately connected with the great gall districts, and the expenses of the customs at Aleppo may be avoided by sending the galls direct to the port of Iskenderun, while there are several roads open to Persia, across the mountains, a transit of from five to seven days, and by which, considering the short distance and good roads from Mosul to Iskenderun, British manufactures might be distributed into the heart of Persia, in a time and at an expense, which the line of Trebizond, Erzurum, and Tabriz, that of Bushire and Baghdad, or the Russian line of Astrakhan, Baku, and Mezerender, can never rival. Mosul is frequently devastated by plague; the period at which the natives place the re-occurrence of that calamity is every thirty-one years. The city has also suffered occasionally from famine, generally caused by fire spreading in dry weather over the fields. Several catastrophes of this kind occurred during our residence here. The fire spread over pastures, common grass lands and corn lands, many miles in extent, and burning night and day often for a week, and sometimes embracing the whole horizon. In times of dearth, the natives mix stearitic earth with the flour, and are even said, as Humboldt relates of the Olomak tribes on the Orinoko, to allay hunger by eating it in a pure state. There is also a sweetmeat much sought after throughout the East, which contains a quantity of stearitic earth. I examined it especially at Angora; it was a silicate of magnesia and alumina, but without chrome or iron."

Mr. Ainsworth has added little to the information supplied by Mr. Rich respecting the ruins of Nineveh; but he had an opportunity rarely enjoyed by Europeans, of visiting Al Hadhr, one of the most interesting memorials of Assyrian, or perhaps Persian, antiquity, which exists in a good state of preservation.

"The ruins of Al Hadhr present the remains of a principal building which apparently was at once a palace and a temple, and which surpasses in extent and in the perfection of its style the ruin known as the Tak i Kesra, or Arch of Chosroes, at Ctesiphon, the residence of the kings of Persia of the Arsacidan dynasty. It consisted of a series of vaulted chambers or halls, of different sizes, all opening to the east, or towards the rising sun and planets, and regularly succeeding one another from north to south, and was divided into two parts by a wall; while in front was another row of edifices, guard-houses, &c., at the southern end of which was a great hall, with ornamented vault and tall columns, similar to what is observed in the chief edifice. The whole of these buildings were inclosed within a wall about 1360 yards square, which left a considerable space open in front, and this open square was in the exact centre of the town, which is nearly a perfect circle, surrounded by a rampart, about 3 miles 180 yards in circumference. Portions of the curtain, which was 10 feet 3 inches in width, still remain on this rampart; and there are also the ruins of thirty-two bastions, placed at unequal intervals. The space occupied by the town still contains the ruins of tombs and other edifices, and is everywhere covered by mounds of ruined buildings. There is also a spring, and a channel for water, not straight but tortuous, which crosses the town; and there were apparently four gates, having straight roads leading from them to the central edifice. Every stone, not only in the chief building but in the walls and bastions, and other public monuments, when not defaced by time, is marked with a character, which is, for the most part, either a Chaldaic letter or numeral. But some of them could not be deciphered either by Mr. Rassam or by a Jewish rabbi of Jerusalem, whom we consulted at Mosul; for it is necessary to remark that

the Chaldeans, or Chaldees, since their conversion to Christianity, have uniformly adopted the Syriac letters which were used by the Apostles and Fathers of the Church, regarding the pagan writing (or Tergum, as they call it) as an abomination. The Jews, however, who learnt it in their captivity, have retained, except in their Talmud and some other works written in the Hebrew character, the use of Chaldean letters. Some of the letters at Al Hadhr resembled the Roman A, and others were apparently astronomical signs, among which were very common the ancient mirror and handle, ♀, emblematic of Venus, the Mylitta of the Assyrians, and Alitta of the Arabians, according to Herodotus; and the Nani or Nannania of the Syrians. These letters were generally about one or two inches in size, and carefully sculptured, one in the centre of the face of each stone; this, still obtaining in a comparatively modern Chaldean town, appears to have been in perpetuation of the practice, observed and carried to a much greater extent in the inscriptions on bricks in the older Assyrian, Chaldean, and Babylonian cities."

A Chaldaic inscription in the great hall is supposed by Mr. Ainsworth to refer to the Jewish captivity; it was translated for him by a Rabbi, who stated its purport to be—"In justice to thee who art our salvation, I hope from thee, O God, help against mine enemies." We wish, however, that Mr. Ainsworth had given us a transcript of the inscription; we have no confidence in the translations of Jewish rabbis; they have long been accustomed to play the same tricks on credulous antiquarians that the Brahmins practised on poor Wilford; and when they found that Mr. Ainsworth was ignorant of Chaldean, and anxious to discover any memorial of the Captivity, they would be very likely to invent a translation which would gratify his curiosity and support his theory.

A visit to the Yezidis, or Izedis, reprobated in the East as worshippers of the Devil, has enabled Mr. Ainsworth to add something to our information respecting this singular people, and particularly to refute the strange tale of their worshipping a sanctified peacock. From the accounts previously published, we were led to conclude that in all probability they were an offshoot from the ancient Manichees, preserving more of the old Persian Dualism than that impostor. Their reverence for the Evil Principle does not appear to be greater than that which many of the followers of Zoroaster expressed for Ahri-man, and chiefly consists in not speaking of him disrespectfully. Our travellers were, perhaps, the first Christians who ever explored one of the temples of this mysterious sect.

"We scarcely expected to overcome so far the religious scruples of so severe and so mysterious a sect as the Izedis, as to be allowed to penetrate into their sanctuary; but after taking a rapid sketch of the building, which stands at the base of a perpendicular cliff, and has two conical spires, one larger than the other, pointed, and supporting copper balls and crescents, we continued our way, and were met by the guardian of the place, who, with some slight expressions of distrust, ushered us to a gateway, which led into a vaulted stone passage, through the centre of which ran a stream of cool water. This passage was about forty paces long, and led into an outer court, overshadowed by large mulberry-trees, well paved with flags, and having large cisterns of clear water, besides separate bathing-rooms for the ablutions previous to prayer. Tempted by the refreshing appearance of the water, as well as from policy, without speaking a syllable foreign to the ears of those present, we washed ourselves, and taking off our shoes, were admitted into a second and larger courtyard, with arched recesses along the sides, and the temple at the bottom. This spot was as clear, cool, and inviting as the first yard; and we could not help thinking what a delightful summer residence Sheikh Adi would make. Descending a flight of steps, we now entered into the building itself. It was a great vaulted apartment, like an ordinary mesjid. On an elevated terrace within it, and screened by green curtains, was the coffin said to contain the remains

of Sheikh Adi; round this were spots where fires of bitumen and naphtha are made at the time of the annual festival. Beyond this hall is an inner one, to which access was refused us. I, however, opened the door, and saw an apartment lower than the chief one, and containing only a few planks and other lumber,—a place most decidedly neither of sanctity nor of mystery. We now asked the Izedis present concerning the peacock, of which they at once declared their ignorance. The question was put to them publicly, and so abruptly, that no opportunity was given to prepare an evasive answer. I carefully watched the expression of their countenances, and saw nothing that indicated deceit; on the contrary, the expression was that of surprise at the inquiry; and I am strongly inclined to think that the history of the Melik Taus, or king peacock, as related by Fether Maurizio Garzoni, M. Rousseau, Buckingham, and more modern travellers, as Mr. Forbes, is a calumny invented by the Christians of these countries. I venture this assertion, however, with diffidence; for it is curious that a Christian, residing at Kathandiyah, in the neighbourhood of the place, still persisted in the truth of this tradition. The Kurd muleteer remarked to me, that I had myself found it to be a falsehood."

Mr. Ainsworth is inclined to adopt Dr. Grant's theory, that the Yezidis are descended from the lost tribes of Israel; but the grounds for such a conjecture are so vague and unsatisfactory, that it is not worth the labour of an examination.

In our 708th Number, we examined at some length Dr. Grant's account of the Christian tribes in the Chaldean mountains: Mr. Ainsworth more than confirms the Doctor's favourable description of this interesting people.

"At the village of Hayis, we found Ishiyah, bishop of Berrawi, with his attendants, waiting for us; although an old man, he had walked from his residence at Duri, a distance of nine miles, to meet us. This first specimen of a chief dignity of the Chaldean church was highly favourable. He had expected a bishop with a dagger and sword—perhaps, as it was time of war, with a coat-of-mail; but, instead of that, we saw an aged man, of spare habit, with much repose and dignity in his manners, and a very benevolent and intelligent aspect, his hair and beard nearly silver-white, his forehead ample and unclouded, and his countenance, from never eating meat, uncommonly clear and fair. Welcoming us in the most urbane manner, he held his hand to be kissed, a custom common in this country, and accompanied the ceremony by expressions of civility and regard. Dr. Grant describes the same bishop as a most patriarchal personage. The bishop wished to walk back; but we offered him the use of a horse. I was not fatigued, and preferred walking; but he had never been accustomed to ride, and it was with some difficulty that we got him to mount a loaded mule, where he could sit safe between the bags. We then started, Kasha Mandu, and a poorly-dressed man carrying a hooked stick, walking ceremoniously before. The happy moral influence of Christianity could not be more plainly manifested than in the change of manners immediately observable in the country we had now entered into, and which presented itself with the more force from its contrast with the sullen ferocity of the Mohammedans. The kind, cordial manners of the people, and the great respect paid to their clergy, were among the first fruits of that influence which showed themselves. Nothing could be more gratifying to us, after a prolonged residence among proud Mohammedans and servile Christians, than to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants running from the villages even a mile distant, and flocking to kiss the hand of the benevolent white-haired dignitary. This was done with the head bare, a practice unknown among the Christians of Turkey in Asia, and so great was the anxiety to perform this act of kindly reverence, that little children were held up in the arms of their fathers to partake in it. Kasha Mandu also came in for his share of congratulations and welcomings. Everywhere the same pleasing testimonies of respect, mingled with love, were exhibited."

We must however say, that there are circumstances which make us disposed to receive some of our author's statements on the religious state

of the Chaldeans with a little caution. Mr. Ainsworth is animated by that fierce ultra-protestant feeling which threatened to come into fashion when he was leaving England; he is pertinacious in his use of the vulgar term papist, and he favours us with very strong opinions on controverted points of divinity more becoming a professor of theology than of geology. Mr. Ainsworth, however, has recorded sufficient evidences of his incapacity to act as judge of the controversies between the Romish and English churches, for he has in more than one place misrepresented the doctrines of both.

The American missionaries and Mr. Ainsworth concur in stating that the Chaldean Christians are very anxious to obtain the assistance of religious societies to educate their clergy and their children. Schools, indeed, have been already opened by persons sent from the American Board of Missions, and the reports of their progress are gratifying; they have succeeded in training several of the young natives to act as their assistants, and they particularly mention that the Chaldeans, unlike most other orientals, exhibit a great anxiety that the benefits of instruction should be extended to their daughters. We know not whether the Chaldean churches will be included in the very indefinite diocese of the new Bishop of Jerusalem, but we sincerely hope that the Christian Knowledge Society will redeem the promise made by their delegates to this secluded people.

Soon after his return to Mosul, Mr. Ainsworth received information that the Geographical Society would dispense with his further services; he therefore returned home through Armenia, but appears to have traversed the country too rapidly to collect any important information. This is the less to be regretted, as this province has recently excited much attention, and is at this moment being explored by some of the enthusiastic antiquarians of Germany. Mr. Ainsworth promises to describe the scientific results of his journey in some future work; it would, therefore, have been well to have spared some of the minutiae of geographical and geological details which fill a very large space in these volumes; we could also have dispensed with some of his woodcuts, which though generally characteristic, are below the average of illustration in the present state of art.

The Book of the Poets. Scott, Webster, & Geary.

THE voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The green book of the earth is open, and the four winds are turning the leaves,—while Nature, chief secretary to the creative Word, sits busy at her inditing of many a lovely poem,—her 'Flower and the Leaf,' on this side, her 'Cuckoo and the Nightingale' on that; her 'Paradise of Dainty Devices' in and out among the valleys, her 'Polycolbion' away across the hills, her 'Britannia's Pastoral' on the home meadows, her sonnets of tufted primroses, her lyrical outpourings of May blossoming, her epical and didactic solemnities of light and shadow,—and many an illustrative picture to garnish the universal annual. What book shall we open side by side with Nature's? First, the book of God. 'The Book of the Poets' may well come next—even this book, if it deserve indeed the nobility of its name.

But this book, which is not Campbell's Selection from the British Poets, nor Southey's, nor different from either by being better, resembles many others of the nobly named, whether princes or hereditary legislators, in bearing a name too noble for its desert. This book, consisting of short extracts from the books of the poets, beginning with Chaucer, ending with Beattie, and missing sundry by the way,—we call

it indefinitely 'A book of the poets,' and leave it thankful. The extracts from Chaucer are topsyturvy—one from the Canterbury Tales prologue thrown in between two from the Knight's Tale; while Gower may blame "his fortune"—

(And some men hold opinion
That it is constellation.)

for the dry specimen crumbled off from his mountainism. Of Lydgate there is scarcely a page; of Occleve, Hawes, and Skelton—the two last especially interesting in poetical history,—of Sackville, and the whole generation of dramatists, not a word. "The table is not full," and the ringing on it of Phillips's 'Splendid Shilling,' will not bribe us to endurance. What! place for Pomfret's platitudes, and no place for Shakspeare's divine sonnets? and no place for Jonson's and Fletcher's lyrics? Do lyrics and sonnets perish out of place whenever their poets make tragedies too, quenched by the entity of tragedy? We suggest that Shakspeare has nearly as much claim to place in any possible book of the poets (though also a book of the poetasters) as ever can have John Hughes, who "as a poet, is chiefly known," saith the critical editor, "by his tragedy of the 'Siege of Damascus.'" Let this book therefore accept our boon, and remain a book of the poets, thankfully if not gloriously,—while we, on our own side, may be thankful too, that in the present days of the millennium of Jeremy Bentham, a more literally golden age than the laureates of Saturnus dreamed withal,—any memory of the poets should linger with the booksellers, and come "up this way" with the spring. The thing is good, in that it is at all. Send a little child into a garden, and he will be sure to bring you a nosegay worth having, though the red weed in it should "side the lily," and sundry of the prettiest flowers be held stalk upwards. Flowers are flowers and poets are poets, and "A book of the poets" must be right welcome at every hour of the clock.

For the preliminary essay, which is very moderately well done, we embrace it, with our fingers at least, in taking up the volume. It pleases us better on the solitary point of the devotional poems than Mr. Campbell's beautiful treatise, doing, as it seems to us, more frank justice to the Withers's, the Quarles's, and the Crashaws. Otherwise the criticism and philosophy to be found in it are scarcely of the happiest,—although even the first astonishing paragraph which justifies the utility of poetry on the ground of its being an attractive variety of language, a persuasive medium for abstract ideas, (as reasonable were the justification of a seraph's essence deduced from the cloud beneath his foot!) shall not provoke us back to discontent from the vision of the poets of England, suggested by the title of this 'Book,' and stretching along gloriously to our survey.

Our poetry has an heroic genealogy. It arose where the sun rises, in the far East. It came out from Arabia, and was tilted on the lanceheads of the Saracens into the heart of Europe, Armorica catching it in rebound from Spain, and England from Armorica. It issued in its first breath from Georgia, wrapt in the gathering cry of Persian Odin: and passing from the orient of the sun to the antagonistic snows of Iceland, and oversweeping the black pines of Germany and the jutting shores of Scandinavia, and embodying in itself all way-side sounds, even to the rude shouts of the brazen-throated Cimbric,—so modified, multiplied, resonant in a thousand Runic echoes, it rushed abroad like a blast into Britain. In Britain, the Arabic Saracenic Armorican, and the Georgian Gothic Scandinavian mixed sound at last; and the dying suspirations of the Grecian and Latin literatures, the last low stir of the "Gesta Romanorum," with the apocryphal personations of

lost authentic voices, breathed up together through the fissures of the rent universe, to help the new intonation and accomplish the cadence. Genius was thrust onward to a new slope of the world. And soon, when simpler minstrels had sate there long enough to tune the ear of the time,—when Layamon and his successors had hummed long enough, like wild bees, upon the lips of our infant poetry predestined to eloquence,—then Robert Langlande, the monk, walking for cloister "by a wode's syde" on the Malvern hills, took counsel with his holy "Plowman," and sang of other visions than their highest ridge can show. While we write, the woods upon those beautiful hills are obsolete, even as Langlande's verses; scarcely a shrub grows upon the hills! but it is well for the thinkers of England to remember reverently, while taking thought of her poetry they stand among the gorse,—that if we may boast now of more honoured localities, of Shakspeare's "rocky Avon," and Spenser's "soft-streaming Thames," and Wordsworth's "Rydal Mere," still our first holy poet-ground is there.

But it is in Chaucer we touch the true height, and look abroad into the kingdoms and glories of our poetical literature,—it is with Chaucer that we begin our 'Books of the Poets,' our collections and selections, our pride of place and name. And the genius of the poet shares the character of his position: he was made for an early poet, and the metaphors of dawn and spring doubly become him. A morning-star, a lark's exaltation, cannot usher in a glory better. The "cheerful morning face," "the breezy call of incense-breathing morn," you recognize in his countenance and voice: it is a voice full of promise and prophecy. He is the good omen of our poetry, the "good bird," according to the Romans, "the best good angel of the spring," the nightingale, according to his own creed of good luck, heard before the cuckoo.

Up rose the sunne, and uprose Emillie,

and uprose her poet, the first of a line of kings, conscious of futurity in his smile. He is a king and inherits the earth, and expands his great soul smilingly to embrace his great heritage. Nothing is too high for him to touch with a thought, nothing too low to dower with an affection. As a complete creature cognate of life and death, he cries upon God,—as a sympathetic creature he singles out a daisy from the universe ("si douce est la marguerite,") to lie down by half a summer's day and bless it for fellowship. His senses are open and delicate, like a young child's—his sensibilities capacious of supersensual relations, like an experienced thinker's. Child-like, too, his tears and smiles lie at the edge of his eyes, and he is one proof more among the many, that the deepest pathos and the quickest gaieties hide together in the same nature. He is too wakeful and curious to lose the stirring of a leaf, yet not too wide awake to see visions of green and white ladies between the branches; and a fair house of fame and a noble court of love are built and holden in the winking of his eyelash. And because his imagination is neither too "high fantastical" to refuse proudly the gravitation of the earth, nor too "light of love" to lose it carelessly, he can create as well as dream, and work with clay as well as cloud,—and when his men and women stand close by the actual ones, your stop-watch shall reckon no difference in the beating of their hearts. He knew the secret of nature and art,—that truth is beauty,—and saying "I will make 'A Wife of Bath' as well as Emillie, and you shall remember her as long," we do remember her as long. And he sent us a train of pilgrims, each with a distinct individuality apart from the pilgrimage, all the way from Southwark and the Tabard Inn, to Canterbury and Becket's shrine:

and their laughter comes never to an end, and their talk goes on with the stars, and all the railroads which may intersect the spoil earth for ever, cannot hush the "tramp, tramp" of their horses' feet.

Controversy is provocative. We cannot help observing, because certain critics observe otherwise, that Chaucer utters as true music as ever came from poet or musician; that some of the sweetest cadences in all our English are extant in his—"swete upon his tongue" in complete modulation. Let "Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join" the Io pæan of a later age, the "eurekamen" of Pope and his generation. Not one of the "Queen Anne's men," measuring out tuneful breath upon their fingers, like ribbons for topknots, did know the art of versification as the old rude Chaucer knew it. Call him rude for the picturesqueness of the epithet; but his verse has, at least, as much regularity in the sense of true art, and more manifestly in proportion to our increasing acquaintance with his dialect and pronunciation, as can be discovered or dreamed in the French school. Critics indeed have set up a system based upon the crushed atoms of first principles, maintaining that poor Chaucer wrote by accent only! Grant to them that he counted no verses on his fingers; grant that he never disciplined his highest thoughts to walk up and down in a paddock—ten paces and a turn; grant that his singing is not after the likeness of their singsong—but there end your admissions. It is our ineffaceable impression, in fact, that the whole theory of accent and quantity held in relation to ancient and modern poetry stands upon a fallacy, totters rather than stands; and that when considered in connexion with such old moderns as our Chaucer, the fallaciousness is especially apparent. Chaucer wrote by quantity, just as Homer did before him, just as Goethe did after him, just as all poets must. Rules differ, principles are identical. All rhythm presupposes quantity. Organ-pipe or harp, the musician plays by time. Greek or English, Chaucer or Pope, the poet sings by time. What is this accent but a stroke, an emphasis, with a successive pause to make complete the time? And what is the difference between this accent and quantity but the difference between a harp-note and an organ-note? otherwise, quantity expressed in different ways? It is as easy for matter to subsist out of space, as music out of time.

Side by side with Chaucer comes Gower, who is ungratefully disregarded too often, because side by side with Chaucer. He who rides in the king's chariot will miss the people's "hic est." Could Gower be considered apart, there might be found signs in him of an independent royalty, however his fate may seem to lie in waiting for ever in his brother's ante-chamber, like Napoleon's tame kings. To speak our mind, he has been much undervalued. He is nailed to a comparative degree; and everybody seems to make it a condition of speaking of him, that something be called inferior within him, and something superior, out of him. He is laid down flat, as a dark background for "throwing out" Chaucer's lights—he is used as a *πρωτον* for leaping up into the empyrean of Chaucer's praise. This is not just nor worthy. His principal poem, the 'Confessio Amantis,' preceded the 'Canterbury Tales,' and proves an abundant fancy, a full head and full heart, and neither ineloquent. We do not praise its design,—in which the father confessor is set up as a storyteller, like the bishop of Tricea, "avec l'âme," like the cardinal de Retz, "la moins ecclésiastique du monde,"—while we admit that he tells his stories as if born to the manner of it, and that they are not much the graver, nor, peradventure, the holier either, for the circumstance of the

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confessorship. They are indeed told gracefully and pleasantly enough, and if with no superfluous life and gesture, with an active sense of beauty in some sort, and as flowing a rhythm as may bear comparison with many octosyllabics of our day; Chaucer himself having done more honour to their worth as stories than we can do in our praise, by adopting and crowning several of their number for king's sons within his own palaces. And this recalls that, at the opening of one glorious felony, the Man of Lawe's tale, he has written, a little unlawfully and ungratefully considering the connexion, some lines of harsh significance upon poor Gower,—whence has been conjectured by the grey gossips of criticism, a literary jealousy, an unholy enmity, nothing less than a soul-chasm between the contemporary poets. We believe nothing of it; no, nor of the Shakespeare and Jonson feud after it.

To all such cursed stories we saie fy.

That Chaucer wrote in irritation is clear: that he was angry seriously and lastingly, or beyond the pastime of passion spent in a verse as provoked by a verse, there appears to us no reason for crediting. But our idea of the nature of the irritation will expound itself in our idea of the offence, which is here in Dan Gower's proper words, as extracted from the *Ladie Venus's* speech in the 'Confessio Amantis.'

And grete wile CLAUCER whan ye mete,
As my disciple and poete I—

Forty now in his daies old,
Thou shalt him telle this message,
That he upon his latter age,
To sette an ende of alle his werke
As he who is mine owne clerke,
Do make his testament of love."

We would not slander Chaucer's temper,—we believe, on the contrary, that he had the sweetest temper in the world,—and still it is our conviction, none the weaker, that he was far from being entirely pleased by this "message." We are sure he did not like the message, and not many poets would. His "elvish countenance" might well grow dark, and "his sugred mouth" speak somewhat sourly, in response to such a message. Decidedly, in our own opinion, it was an impertinent message, a provocative message, a most inexcusable and odious message! Waxing hotter ourselves the longer we think of it, there is the more excuse for Chaucer. For, consider, gentle reader! this indecorous message preceded the appearance of the *Canterbury Tales*, and proceeded from a rival poet in the act of completing his principal work,—its plain significance being "I have done my poem, and you cannot do yours because you are superannuated." And this, while the great poet addressed, was looking forward farther than the visible horizon, his eyes dilated with a mighty purpose. And to be counselled by this, to shut them forth, and take his crook and dog and place in the valleys like a grey shepherd of the Pyrenees—he, who felt his foot strong upon the heights! he, with no wrinkle on his forehead deep enough to touch the outermost of inward smooth dreams—he in the divine youth of his healthy soul, in the quenchless love of his embracing sympathies, in the untired working of his perpetual energies,—to "make an ende of alle his werke" and be old, as if he were not a poet! "Go to, O vain man,"—we do not reckon the age of the poet's soul by the shadow on the dial! Enough that it falls upon his grave.

Oceleve and Lydgate both breathed the air of the world while Chaucer breathed it, although surviving him so long as rather to take standing as his successors than contemporaries. Both called him "master" with a faithful reverting tenderness, and, however we are bound to distinguish Lydgate as the higher poet of the two, Oceleve's 'Alas' may become the other's lips—

Alas, that thou thine excellent prudence

In thy bed mortell mightest not bequeath!

For alas! it was not bequeathed. Lydgate's *Thebaid*, attached by its introduction to the 'Canterbury Tales,' gives or enforces the occasion for sighing comparisons with the master's picturesque vivacity, while equally in delicacy and intenseness we admit no progress in the disciple. He does, in fact, appear to us so much overrated by the critics, that we are tempted to extend to his poetry his own admission on his monkish dress,—

I wear a habit of perfection

Although my life agree not with that same.

and to opine concerning the praise and poetry taken together, that the latter agrees not with that same. An elegant poet—"poeta elegans"—was he called by the courteous Pits,—a questionable compliment in most cases, while the application in the particular one agrees not with that same. An improver of the language he is granted to be by all; and a voluminous writer of respectable faculties in his position, could scarcely help being so—he has flashes of genius, but they are not prolonged to the point of warming the soul,—can strike a bold note, but fails to hold it on,—attains to moments of power and pathos, but wears, for working days, no habit of perfection.

These are our thoughts of Lydgate; and yet when he ceased his singing, none sang better; there was silence in the land. In Scotland, indeed, poet-tongues were not all mute; the air across the borders "gave delight and hurt not." Here in the south it was otherwise: and unless we embrace in our desolation such poems as the rhyming chronicles of Harding and Fabian, we must hearken for music to the clashing of "Bilboa blades," and be content that the wars of the red and white roses should silence the warbling of the nightingales. That figure dropped to our pen's point, and the reader may accept it as a figure—as no more. To illustrate by figures the times and the seasons of poetical manifestation and decay, is at once easier and more reasonable than to attempt to account for them by causes. We do not believe that poets multiply in peace-time like sheep and sheaves, nor that they fly, like partridges, at the first beating of the drum; and we do believe, having a previous faith in the pneumatic character of their gift, that the period of its bestowment is not subject to the calculations of our philosophy. Let, therefore the long silence from Chaucer and his disciples down to the sixteenth century, be left standing as a fact undisturbed by any good reasons for its existence, or by any other company than some harmless metaphor—harmless and ineffectual as a glow-worm's glitter at the foot of a colossal statue of Harpocrates. Call it, if you please, as Warton does, "a nipping frost succeeding a premature spring;" or call it, because we would not think our Chaucer premature, or the silence cruel—the trance of English Poetry! her breath, once emitted creatively, indrawn and retained,—herself sinking into deep sleep, like the mother of Apollonius before the glory of a vision, to awaken, to leap up (*ἐκδοπε* says Philostratus, the narrator) in a flowery meadow, at the clapping of the white wings of a chorus of encircling swans. We shall endeavour, another week, to realize this awaking.

The Life of Augustus Viscount Keppel. By the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel. 2 vols. Colburn.

For those who desire to analyze the stuff of which the English man is made, our naval biographies offer a fund of materials at once rich in variety of character and adventure. Thus it is that we, who are peace-loving people, feel a sort of bluff satisfaction in the appearance of two portly volumes, well filled, and carefully

written, devoted to the career of another of Britain's "old admirals." Yet—not to mislead the public—we must add, that the memoir before us is not one of the most interesting of the series. Keppel was a brave and honourable man; but the brilliant successes and moving incidents which make the lives of some of our naval heroes more thrilling than a romance, were denied to him. It is true that the peculiarities of his position with respect to the government, and the misconstructions to which one of his most important actions was exposed, check the narrative of his services; but the record can be laid down and resumed at pleasure—whereas, from the biographies of Nelson, Cullingwood, and Exmouth, it was difficult to part, when once the book was in hand.

The Van Keppel family had made a distinguished figure in the roll of Dutch nobility for many centuries, when Arnold Joost Van Keppel, by accompanying William the Third of "glorious and immortal" memory across the herring pond, in 1688, and playing the part of courtier with as much discretion as grace, was the means of naturalizing the name in England,—being early honoured with the Earldom of Albemarle. William Anne, his only son (godson to the Duchess of Marlborough's *Mistress Morley*), distinguished himself in the army—commanded the front line at the Battle of Culloden, and subsequently figured, first, as governor of Virginia—afterwards as ambassador to Paris; in the latter capacity finding a niche in one of Horace Walpole's sarcastic pages: where, *apropos* of his hereditary good breeding and natural elegance, he is described as one who would "bow to his postilion, while he was ruining his tailor." It was of him, however, that Marmontel said "he united in his own person all that was most estimable in the French and English character"—of him that he tells the anecdote, how when the gentle and beautiful Lolote was looking earnestly at a star, he said tenderly and touchingly, "Don't look at it so, my love, for I cannot give it you." He married in 1783, Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles, first Duke of Richmond—and in 1725 their second son, Augustus our Admiral, was born. His biographer has no traits of childish disposition to communicate—it is only recorded that he left Westminster School at ten years of age, entered the navy, and "applied to his professional studies, with a diligence and zeal the more remarkable from the age of the student." And then, in one single paragraph, he skips over five years, and comes to his appointment in 1740 to the *Centurion*, under Commodore Anson. Keppel was always proud to declare himself as belonging to the school of this great commander, with whom he was a favourite. But "the Keppel manner" charmed other friends—such as Saumarez, Denis, Parker, and Campbell, whose regard for him only ceased with their lives. The fate of this expedition is well known;—the imperfect way in which the vessels were manned, the delay in their departure, led to such disasters that of the six men-of-war and two store ships, of which it was composed, only the *Centurion* returned to England. Ere they reached the equinoctial line, sickness began to manifest itself. Off Terra del Fuego, tempest succeeded tempest with unprecedented fury, and the then curse of seafaring life, the scurvy, began to thin the crews. In Keppel's log, between the 2nd of May and the 9th of June, there are only seven days in which a death is not recorded, and on several occasions as many as eight men are stated to have died in the course of the twenty-four hours. On the 16th of June, the day after their arrival at Juan Fernandez, Keppel's journal says, "We have lost upwards of 228 men since we left England!" Of Robinson Crusoe's island, Keppel observes:—

"This island is very useful to strangers for refreshments. It affords all sorts of fish, likewise greens, as turnips and water-cresses, &c. Here are goats, but so shied by the dogs, that it is difficult to get at them, though our people generally shot one every day. Upon the beach are great numbers of seals and sea lions. The latter are bigger round than a leager; the blubber of one of them affords about a puncheon of oil. The male of this animal is very quiet, if not disturbed, and generally found asleep near the females, which are much fiercer creatures. Our people eat the young ones; they are very good, and not at all rank. A sea lioness flew at one of our men, who was killing a young one, and bit his skull, of which he died."

After remaining three months at this island, the Commodore began to cruise in search of the Spanish galleons. On the 6th of November they captured the *Nuestra Señora*; on the twelfth, Keppel, making one of the boarding party, they took the *Carmanette*; on board the latter vessel they received information which led the Commodore to determine on the immediate attack of Payta, whence the ship had sailed. The town was accordingly surprised, and mastered without much difficulty: the fort being taken with the loss of but one man. Our hero, however, had a narrow escape, the peak of his jockey-cap being shaved off close to his temple.

Keppel's journal has yielded, to the work before us, pertinent and sensible notices of other events of this cruise, on which, however, it is needless for us to dwell. In April, we find sixteen Englishmen, bound on an exploring expedition to the Bay of Sequataneio. But as the summer advanced, disease began again to make terrible ravages: and in the month of August the *Gloucester*, one of the squadron, received such serious damage in a storm, that it became necessary to abandon her:—

"On the 12th of August, a violent gale occasioned the greatest distress; for the people were so worn out that they 'could scarce tend the pumps, which grew very urgent:' the next day the *Gloucester* was discovered to windward with her fore-topmast gone, and a signal of distress flying. 'A very disagreeable sight,' says Saumarez, 'to all our people, who grew mightily discouraged.' Coming within hail, 'Captain Mitchell acquainted the Commodore that his ship had sprung a leak, and had then seven feet water in her hold; his men, as well as officers, being all fatigued with incessant pumping, were no longer able to hold out, having had nine and a half feet water in her; all their full water-casks were entirely covered, so that the people had no water to drink; the ship rolled and laboured extremely, and was under no command of the helm. At three o'clock, it moderating, the Commodore sent Mr. Hughes and the carpenter in the cutter, on board the *Gloucester*. At five o'clock they returned on board, and represented that the *Gloucester's* people were no longer able to stand out, and delivered a letter to the Commodore from Captain Mitchell and all his officers, complaining of the defects of the ship.' The two following days were busily employed in removing the sick from the *Gloucester*. August 16.—'At six, p.m., having got out as much as our strength and time would permit us, the Commodore gave orders to set her on fire, to prevent any possibility of her falling into the enemy's hands, as we were very uncertain what distance we might be from the land. At seven, she was accordingly fired, having then seven and a half feet of water in her hold. We were not more than a mile and a half from her, and it falling little wind, we were obliged to crowd what sail we could, to get a convenient distance from her before she blew up. Soon after, our people who had been employed in firing her, returned on board. The confusion of four or five boats towing alongside in a great swell in the night time, their crews most of them drunk with the liquor they had rummaged on board the *Gloucester*; the apprehension of a squall which threatened to take us aback; the hurry of hauling down our sails, which the weakness of our people rendered slow and dangerous; all this joined to the incumbrances we had on the deck, of sick and dying men, which our hurry and shortness of time had not permitted us to

take care of; the chests, casks, and lumber, received from the other ships, which filled up the decks and entangled all our running ropes; all these different accidents, still aggravated with the last ship of our squadron blazing within two miles of us, combined to make as melancholy a scene as I ever observed since I have been in the navy. The remainder of the night proving tolerably moderate, we saved all our boats, with the exception of the *Gloucester's* barge, which broke adrift, and sunk soon after, being deeply laden, and our people too much fatigued to hoist her in. At six in the morning the *Gloucester* blew up: she had burnt all night very fiercely; her guns having continued firing most part of it, according to the progress the flames made towards them."

In a subsequent hurricane the *Centurion* was placed in a predicament only one degree less fatal. While the squadron was at Macao, Keppel was sent in command to cruise among the Ladrone islands, in consequence of the Chinese having spread the report that a large vessel had been seen in the offing, supposed to be part of a Spanish armament from Manila.

On leaving Macao, the Commodore was ostensibly bound for Batavia, and thence to England, but his intention was to return to the Pacific, and cruise off Cape Espiritu for the Spanish galleons. After an unsuccessful quest of nearly two months, the *Centurion* fell in with the *Neutra Señora de Cava Donga*, a rich prize of greatly superior force, in the capture of which Keppel displayed so much bravery and judgment as to win a lieutenantcy. The summer, autumn, and early winter were spent in China; and it was not till the fourteenth of June in the following year (1744) that "Anson anchored at Spithead, having learned four days before," according to Keppel's journal, "that the French had declared war against us on the 28th of March."

On quitting the *Centurion*, when the ship was paid off, Keppel was appointed to the *Dreadnought*, under Captain Boscawen; but was shortly afterwards, and on promotion, removed to the *Wolf*. Within three months we find him again transferred, as post-captain, to the *Greyhound*, a twenty-gun ship, and from the *Greyhound* to the *Sapphire*. While giving chase to a French privateer, the last-mentioned vessel received such heavy injury, as to require extensive repairs. But the young captain, impatient of loitering idly on shore, when prizes and honours were afloat, so stirringly solicited the Lords of the Admiralty for immediate employment, as to receive an appointment to the *Maidstone*: in which fifty-gun ship he presently contrived to take a couple of French privateers. His letters of 1746 and 1747, to Commodore Anson and the Duke of Bedford, then first Lord of the Admiralty, make out a tolerable catalogue of such exploits, and exhibit their writer as careful in those less showy professional details, without due attention to which the most resolute courage incurs only double risk of failure. The end of Keppel's command in the *Maidstone* will be best told in his own words: the following extract affording a fair specimen of his correspondence:—

"From the Island of Noirmontier,
"Between Nantz and the Isle of Dien,
"July 8th, O.S., 1747.

"Dear Sir,—You may imagine my concern in my present situation, so I shall not mention it, but begin by giving you a short history of my unfortunate cruise. On the 24th of June, I was in company with the *Gloucester*, and Falcon sloop, and seeing a sail to the eastward, I chased, and left the *Gloucester* a great way astern. By eight o'clock, I took the chase, a French ship from St. Domingo, who informed me that their convoy was dispersed by falling in with nine sail of English men-of-war, and that the English had got within two miles of the enemy, who were three ships of the line. A frigate of forty guns, he said, was gone off with the trade, he believed; besides, he informed me, that there were several French ships a-head of me. Upon which, and seeing a sailing ship, I made the signal to the *Gloucester* for chasing

several sail to the eastward, and gave chase myself; but instead of the *Gloucester's* following, she chased to the northward, as if she herself had seen something, but we saw no signal from her. By twelve at noon, I took the chase, an English snow, which was in the hands of the Spaniards. I then stood an hour to the northward, in hopes of joining the *Gloucester*, but it coming on foggy, I brought-to for the prizes, and did not join the *Gloucester*. At five in the evening, I sent the prizes to England, and made the best of my way towards Nantz, which I thought was a duty incumbent upon me from the intelligence I had received. The wind was about W.S.W., and strong gales. I had no observation the day following, but, by an Indian ship I spoke to, I found myself greatly to the southward, so stretched to the northward, with the intention of making Belleisle. Friday, the 26th, about one in the afternoon, I saw a brigantine, which I chased till I saw three ships steering for the land. About four o'clock, they bore N.E. by E. I chased them till seven at night, and then left off. I think they were about seven miles off, and abreast of the N.W. point of Belleisle, and we about six miles from the nearest part of the island. The leaving off chase in this manner gave me infinite pain, especially when I found there was a sort of murmuring in the ship, though it was, I may venture to say, (even if we had daylight,) an impossibility to have cut them off. I plied the whole night, and in the morning at five, I saw three sail, two of which I took by twelve o'clock; and seeing eight more coming down upon me, I chased them, when they hauled from me, but the largest of them edged down a little across me, as if to succour the rest, and appeared a very great ship, for which reason I chased her. I had an old pilot on board for Sir Peter Warren, besides my own; he said we could cut the ship off very well, and that he knew the coast. Unfortunately for me, we drew very near the chase, which still appeared large: at last I got within musket-shot, and fired two or three guns at him, which he did not mind. The castle fired one over me, about which time the old pilot said, 'We must haul off.' I then directed the starboard braces to be hauled in, starboarded the helm, and hauled the larboard tacks on board, which was done briskly and without the least confusion. I then asked the man in the weather-channel what water he had; he said five fathoms, which startled me much, as I had not heard before of the shoalness of water, being so intent upon my chase; at the same time I was uneasy lest people should have thought it was the castle I stood in fear of; so, between chase and castle, my ruin has been effected. We struck upon the rocks of the Pelliciers, two minutes after the man in the channel told me five fathom. I immediately directed the helm a-weather, and wore her off, and then the pilot made me luff again, and in five minutes more we struck with such violence that everybody thought that the ship would have gone to pieces. I believe the first stroke drove her starboard bow in. It now being impossible to save his Majesty's ship, I directed the masts to be cut away, and began to think of saving his Majesty's subjects. I sent my little four-oared boat on shore with Frenchmen, and an officer of marines, who talked French, to beg assistance, which was given. The next day the weather was so bad that the boats could not get on board, but they took the drafts that our people were upon, which were tossing about at the mercy of the sea. I inclose you the state of the people as they are at present, and as they were when I sailed from Plymouth. We are extremely well treated here, but I hope soon to be in England, to answer, as well as I can, for my unfortunate management. I have already written to the Count of Maurepas for our speedy return. The loss of the people, which is about twenty-seven, gives me the greatest concern, and makes me miserable. I hope to be tried immediately on my return. Give me leave to conclude myself, With respect your most obedient servant,

"A. KEPPEL.

"P.S.—Orders are expected here soon for sending me and the people to Rochelle."

At the court martial consequent on this disaster, Keppel was honourably acquitted, and forthwith appointed to the *Anson*, a fine sixty-gun ship, which early in the year 1748 put to sea under Admiral Hawke. The squadron, however,

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had not the luck which brave spirits desire, and in the autumn, on the close of the war, the *Anson* was made a guard-ship. But Keppel's old commander, Anson, knowing his zealous nature, resolved to transfer him to a sea-going ship; and it was arranged that he should command the *Centurion* of his long voyage, which was now considered "a crack man-of-war," having undergone some alteration: Keppel's preference for her had something possibly of first love in it: "he had a beautiful model of her made at Portsmouth Dockyard, which still graces the hall of the house he formerly possessed in Suffolk." The first service to which the *Centurion* was appointed was a mission to the coast of Barbary, to call the Mohammedans to account for sundry piracies and other lawless acts. The trust was a momentous one to Keppel, for he was appointed at once to the chief command in the Mediterranean, and intrusted with a diplomatic mission. His voyage from England, too, figures in another history than that of his own profession. It was before commencing it that, detained at Plymouth by the springing of both the topmasts of the *Centurion*, he became acquainted with Joshua Reynolds at Lord Mount Edgecumbe's, and was so much pleased with the young man as to offer him a passage to Italy. Sir Joshua's biographers have told us how liberally he was entertained by the courteous sailor. But the loiterings by the way, at the different sea-ports, which must have been so delightful to our untravelled artist, were cut short, by the Commodore receiving at Cadiz news which forbade an instant's further delay. The English consul at Tetuan, having failed, it appeared, to pay certain ransom monies, had been made a prisoner in his own house; other Englishmen being seized and subjected to a harsher incarceration. No time was to be lost; the Commodore was presently on the spot, and "after much prating and debating," the affair was at last adjusted. On the release of the prisoners yet graver matters of dispute had to be settled, and Keppel proceeded from Tetuan to Algiers, to call the Dey to account for having violated the terms of the compact in virtue of which Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and England were allowed to trade without molestation. The Dey was as crafty as ever man that wore a beard: an unintentional mistake made by the *Centurion* in returning the salute from the batteries, and instantly explained by Keppel, was misconstrued into a matter of intended offence. The account of Keppel's interview with the Dey has been often told, and is worth repeating, though somewhat apocryphal:—

"Surprised at the boldness of his remonstrances, and enraged at his demands for justice, the Dey, despising his apparent youth, for he was then only four and twenty, exclaimed that he wondered at the insolence of the King of Great Britain in sending him an insignificant, beardless boy. On this the youthful but spirited Commodore replied, 'Had my master supposed that wisdom was measured by the length of the beard, he would have sent your Deyship a he-goat!' The tyrant, unused to such language from the sycophants of his own court, was so enraged that he ordered his mutes to advance with the bowstring, at the same time telling the Commodore that he should pay for his audacity with his life. The Commodore listened to this menace with the utmost calmness; and being near to a window which looked out upon the Bay, directed the attention of the African chief to the squadron there at anchor, telling him that if it was his pleasure to put him to death, there were Englishmen enough on board to make him a glorious funeral pile. The Dey cooled a little at this hint, and was wise enough to permit the Commodore to depart in safety."

A subsequent paper, written by the Dey, in reply to requisitions no less decided, is a curiosity of its kind:—

"To the Hon. Commodore Keppel, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's squadron, now at anchor in this Bay of Algiers."

"Peace be with you.—You require justice from us on the affair in question; but as it is what never yet happened, we are ignorant what to say further on this head, than to tell you, you may expect no return, nor that anything will be done more than what has already been done. And we must needs say that we plainly see, by your proceeding and behaviour, that your study is how to create a difference between this government and the King of England, our good friend. The custom ever was here, upon the arrival of any of his Majesty's ships, that our castles welcomed every such with twenty-one guns. We ordered the same number to be fired for you, on your anchoring in the Bay; which was accordingly done. We expected you would have complied with custom on your side. Instead of which, twenty guns were fired from the ship you were on board of, with powder only, and one gun, the very last, with a shot, which, added to the red flag you wear on your main-topmast head, we look upon as a mark of your being on no good design, but rather threatening us with war and blood. Be it known that our government extends from hence to the borders of Tunis, to the eastward, and from hence westward to Terara; and upon this our coast we have always admitted any of his Majesty's subjects to trade, and they do frequently carry off all sorts of provisions, &c. the produce of this regency; and for further proof of our regard to his Majesty and his subjects, there is now loading at Port Estore sundry English vessels, which is a liberty we allow to no other nation—all occasioned from the long, and we hope will still be, lasting friendship subsisting between his Britannic Majesty and this regency. But if your design is to create a difference between us, we must tell you that we will acquaint his Majesty of all your proceedings; and if, after forty-six years of peace, our treaties have stood good in regard to returning all slaves that may desert from us, while any of his Majesty's ships lay at anchor in this Bay, contrary to which you have, by coming so near the town, not customary, given us suspicion that you design to protect and carry off any slaves that may get aboard the ships now under your command; and your so doing will not only convince us of your being willing, but also that you are resolved, to break the peace. When so, look to what you do. God Almighty, we hope, will protect us; and as to any return of the money taken out of the vessel in question, entertain no further thoughts about it, for it will never be given up. If you are willing to remain here any time you are master. Thank God, we have plenty of all sorts of provisions; and for to tell you to go we shall not. As we are friends, think of all that is passed; and as you are a person of sense, by that we advise you to govern. Peace be with you."

"From MAHOMET, Bashaw and Dey of Algiers in the West."

The gunner's blunder and the red broad pendant did good service to the ingenious Mahometan, who knew his game so well that two long years elapsed before the matter in dispute was arranged. With a more amicable specimen of Algerine correspondence and Algerine manners, we shall conclude this passage of Keppel's career, and our present notice. Some new aggressions called forth the Commodore's strong remonstrance, in reply to which arrived the following—

Letter from the Dey.

"Having received your letter by the Zeveque, I have to let you know in answer, that one of our frigates, being on a cruise, met with five English vessels, whose passes the captain was dubious were not good. He put three or four Moors on board each ship, in order to bring them to Algier, to be examined, and took a like number of Englishmen out of the said ships. On his arrival here, I immediately found the captain in a very great fault, which tended to embroil me with my chiefest and best friends; wherefore I immediately sent the people to the consul, and seized the captain, and would have strangled him, but for the intercessions of the Mufi, and principal people of my court; but he never more shall serve me by sea or land, nor ever more set

his foot at the marine. Wherefore, as we are the best and oldest friends, I hope the king your master will look upon this accident as the action of a fool or madman, and I shall take care that nothing of that nature shall happen again, and that we may be better friends than ever."

"Under date of the 8th July, Keppel's journal has the following curious entry:—'Was informed by Mr. Owen that, yesterday, John Dyer (who entered at Mahon) deserted from the long boat, and fled for sanctuary to a Marabut, and turned Moor. By further information, found that he had, five years ago, turned Moor, and had a wife and family here. On which I sent to the Dey to demand he might be sent on board the *Centurion*, to receive the punishment he had incurred as a deserter, which was death. In answer to which, the Dey said, 'It was contrary to his laws to give up people who turned Moors; but as he had turned backwards and forwards so often, he was neither fish nor flesh, and fit for neither of us; therefore, as the punishment on our side was death, and that of a renegade flying from his country was death likewise, he, to split the difference, would take off his head if I had no objection; to which I assented, to put an end to a dispute in which I thought his Majesty's honour was no ways concerned, and that such a villainous fellow might not escape the punishment he had deserved by his actions.'"

In a future number we shall complete our sketch of the career and achievements of this brave officer and high-bred gentleman.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Marchioness, a Tale, by Mrs. Thornton.—After the washy attempts at character-painting, and of metaphysical and mystical speculations which have of late so characterized our fictitious literature, this old-fashioned novel of incident surprised us into an amount of interest we have not recently felt. Tried by rule, it is probable that 'The Marchioness' would be pronounced guilty of as many faults as the lady who gives her title to the tale; but were these a thousand in place of a hundred, the reader will hardly be able to lay the book down when it is once in his hand. The materials were found in the annals of French justice, that treasury of dark crimes and moving incidents. The abduction of the Countess St. Geran's child, at the moment of its birth; the fortunes of the heir thus abandoned to chance, and the after-crimes of his persecutrix, who is forced to plunge deeply and daringly into crime, that she may not lose her life's labour:—how far these passages were supplied by the French chronicles we have no means of examining; but we must praise Mrs. Thornton for having combined her story with that directness of purpose which nothing but an implicit faith and strong interest in it could supply to the romancer.

"Many-coloured Life;" or, *Tales of Woe and Touches of Mirth*, by the Author of 'The Lollards.'—A miscellany consisting of fugitive articles reprinted from the periodicals. It opens brilliantly with the 'Epitaph on the Marquis of Anglesea's Leg,' so long ascribed to Canning. The remainder of its contents is divided between sentimental sketches in prose and rhyme, and comic tales, and may serve as a parlour-window book for a country-house during the summer.

Goethe's Faust, translated into English Verse, by Sir George Lefevre, M.D.—*Faust, Part II. translated into English Verse*. 2nd edit.—Every German scholar seems to think it incumbent on him to try his hand at a drama which all agree to be untranslatable; and Sir G. Lefevre only follows his predecessors in pointing out, by way of preface, the demerits of other versions, and promising peculiar excellencies in his own. As regards fulfilment, we can only say, that of many versions of the first 'Faust' we recollect, this seems to us the most vulgar. The translation of the second poem will do little to raise the veil which hides its meaning from English (if not from German) apprehensions.

Curiosities et Anecdotes Italiennes, par M. Valéry.—A miscellany more amusing than valuable.

Liberty Tree, with the *Last Words of Grandfather's Chair*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of 'Twice Told Tales.'—We hold the 'Twice Told Tales' aforesaid in such pleasant remembrance, as to have

opened 'Liberty Tree' with higher expectations than it is fair to bring to a child's book; yet, on the whole, we have not been disappointed: and, as a collection of stories of American history, it will be welcome on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic.

Memoir of The Chisholm, by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.—An addition to the long shelf of contemporary religious biography; executed without any of that bitterness which too frequently offends in similar productions. How far it is right that correspondences laying bare the secret thoughts and feelings of a family circle, some of whom survive, should be published, may be questioned; but if the parties concerned are content, the public has little right to be censorious.

The History and Antiquities of Cirencester.—A clear and satisfactory account of a town which, for antiquity, may almost rival London. It was a Roman station of some importance, and, until within a very late period, Roman remains were discovered there in great abundance. The foundation of its Abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, by Henry I., gave the town an importance during the middle ages, which it lost at the Reformation, when the Abbey and lands were granted to Thomas Lord Seymour; and, on his subsequent attainder, reverted to the Crown. The little volume contains an account of the few middle age relics which remain, and of such Roman antiquities as have at different times been discovered, and will be found a pleasant hand-book for the information of the inhabitants of Cirencester and its vicinity.

Transactions of the Manchester Geological Society, Vol. I.—The contributions to the Natural Sciences contained in the Transactions of the Provincial Philosophical Societies of Britain are more creditable than numerous. Not many of these Institutions have attained to the dignity of publishing Transactions; still fewer have maintained their usefulness in this respect. Among such, the

Literary and Philosophic Society of Manchester was the first, and still remains amongst the most conspicuous, for the volumes of few societies can boast of contributions more fruitful or more celebrated than the Essays on the Atomic theory by Dalton. Perhaps the long silence, which in several instances has followed the first loud voice of the Provincial Association, results simply from the want of unity in the object for which they are banded together, and of systematic intention in their efforts. The publications of the most favoured metropolitan societies are seldom much consulted by general readers; those of provincial bodies can only have local and limited circulation, and this must fail, if the subjects discussed are not of specifically local interest. On the other hand, an Institution which directs the researches of its members to local phenomena, and publishes exact descriptions relating to some definite branch of knowledge, may save from loss many facts important in general science, and establish a sound and healthy spirit of research, which may be fruitful in future years. The volume before us appears to be an excellent example of what we wish to recommend. It contains the record of work done by a society founded for a definite local object—the Geology of Lancashire—a county singularly rich in facts relating to the structure of the earth, and as yet incompletely surveyed by the geologist. The eleven papers included in these Transactions are all written by members of the Society, on the strata and organic remains of Manchester and its vicinity, or on matters closely connected therewith. They relate to subjects little touched by others, but for the most part valuable and interesting; and the Essays are sufficiently illustrated by plates, to be perused with pleasure. To Mr. Binney, one of the principal contributors, we may look for announcements of other discoveries, besides those which have earned him a good name, but here are the latest labours of Mr. J. E. Bowman, whose loss will be felt at the approaching meeting of the British Association.

List of New Books.—The Horse and the Hound, from the Encyclopedia Britannica, by Nimrod, with illustrations, crown 8vo. 12s. cl.—The Vocalist's Preceptor, by Joseph de Palma, folio, 10s. 6d. sew.—Two Letters on Colour and Effect, by Robert Hendrie, Esq., post 8vo. 5s. cl.—Poems by Clara Coulthard, square 16mo. 3s. bds.—Goldsmith's (Dr.) Abridgment of the History of England, with a continuation by John Dymock, 12mo. 3s. 6d. roan.—Recueil Choisi, by N. Wanostrucht, new edit. revised by F. Wanostrucht, 12mo. 3s. sheep.—The Ambassador's Wife, by Mrs. Gore, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—Standard Novels, No. 88, Hook's Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 12mo. 6s. cl.—Taylor's (W. C.) Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. cl.—Magazine of Domestic Economy, Vol. VII, 8vo. 6d. cl.—Griffin's (G.) Works, Vol. V., 'Holland Tide', 8s. 6d. cl.—Spillan's Manual of Clinical Medicine, 12mo. 3s. 6d.—Shakespeare's Plays and Poems, edited by J. P. Collier, Vol. IV, 8vo. 12s. cl.—Wetzlar's (Dr. L.) Description of the Mineral Springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, &c., post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa, by Rev. R. Moffat, 8vo. 12s. cl.—Fragments in Prose and Verse, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, 1 vol. 10s. 6d. cl.—Essays and Orations, by Sir H. Hallford, new edit. 6s. 6d. cl.—Sir H. Hallford's Nuga Metricæ, or Latin Poems and Translations, 8s. 6d. cl.—Comic Nursery Tales, Blueboard, by the Author of New Tale of a Tub, small 4to. 2s. 6d. bds.—The Maiden of Moscow, a Poem, by Lady E. S. Wortley, royal 8vo. 25s. cl.—The Man of Sorrow, a Novel, by the late Theodore Hook, new edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—The Country Banks and the Currency, by G. M. Bell, 6s. 4d. bds.—Letters from Hofwy, by a Parent, on the Educational Institutions of Von Fellenberg, post 8vo. 3s. cl.—Thucydides' Peloponnesian War, a new Recension, with notes, by the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, Vol. I., 8vo. 18s. cl.—Clinical Lectures on the Venereal Disease, by R. Carmichael, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Life of Oliver Heywood, by the Rev. J. Hunter, 8vo. 14s. cl.—Guide to the Port of London, by James Evans, with illustrative charts, 1 vol. 4s. cl.—Riddle on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, new edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Sir E. L. Hulwer's New Poem, Era, a True Story, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Quinn's Anatomical Plates, Bones and Ligaments, folio, 2s. 10s. plain, 2s. 1s. coloured.—The History and Antiquities of Foulham, by Rev. T. Quarles, 4 plates, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—Parbury's (G.) Hand-Book for India and Egypt, new edit. with map, post 8vo. 12s. cl.—Pictorial Catechism of Botany, by Anne Pratt, square 16mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, by W. T. Brande, Esq., 8vo. 3s. 3s. cl.—The Farmer's Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, by C. W. Johnson, 8vo. 2s. 10s. cl.—Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. VIII., crown 8vo. 6s. cl.—Heber's (Bishop) Hymns for Church Service, new edit. 18mo. 2s. cl.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for MAY, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1842.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., (deg. Fahr.)	Diff. of Wet and Dry bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.	
	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.			Fahrenheit.		Self-registering					
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.		Lowest				Highest
MAY.																
⊙	1	30.002	29.996	70.4	30.004	29.998	61.0	50	08.0	59.3	66.3	47.6	69.6	N	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine and starlight.	
M	2	30.084	30.076	62.4	30.032	30.024	60.0	50	09.3	57.3	61.3	47.8	67.7	NE	Fine and cloudless—brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine and starlight.	
T	3	29.986	29.978	61.3	29.892	29.884	58.8	43	06.2	50.2	65.4	42.0	62.5	WNW	Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.	
W	4	29.956	29.948	63.0	29.810	29.802	60.4	49	06.0	53.7	61.2	49.3	66.4	W	Evening, Overcast—light rain. [a starlight].	
T	5	29.904	29.896	61.0	29.770	29.762	60.3	50	06.8	56.8	58.2	47.6	62.0	S	A.M. Cloudy—lt. wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Ev. Fine	
F	6	29.438	29.434	64.3	29.414	29.406	60.7	52	05.7	55.3	56.0	50.6	61.8	122	S	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—light rain.
S	7	29.340	29.332	56.8	29.268	29.260	59.0	51	04.8	51.7	60.3	49.0	62.3	213	S	Dark heavy clouds, with showers throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.
⊙	8	29.416	29.408	60.2	29.560	29.552	58.3	50	05.5	54.2	56.8	48.4	62.0	241	Wvar.	A.M. Overcast—light rain—high wind. P.M. Cloudy—brisk wind.
M	9	29.948	29.940	61.7	30.020	30.012	57.8	45	06.1	51.3	52.7	46.4	61.6	130	W	Evening, Overcast.
⊙	T10	30.218	30.210	63.3	30.160	30.152	57.4	45	06.5	52.0	58.7	41.8	60.5	061	W	Dark heavy clouds—brisk wind, with showers throughout the day.
W11	11	30.006	30.000	66.0	29.910	29.902	58.0	47	07.8	57.3	61.7	46.2	61.0	E	Evening, Fine and starlight.	
T12	12	29.948	29.942	54.3	29.976	29.968	55.0	47	03.0	46.3	50.3	46.0	64.8	130	E	Cloudy—light wind, with showers throughout the day. Evening, Fine & starlight.
F13	13	30.082	30.074	60.8	30.078	30.070	58.5	48	05.4	54.7	63.7	47.6	57.0	225	NW	Thunder and lightning, with rain.
S14	14	30.200	30.194	59.3	30.208	30.200	58.7	48	04.3	53.2	63.2	48.4	64.2	025	W	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine & starlight.
⊙	15	30.408	30.400	58.6	30.390	30.384	60.0	54	04.5	55.7	63.5	48.0	64.4	E	Overcast—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Overcast.	
M16	16	30.436	30.428	57.8	30.374	30.366	61.3	54	05.2	57.8	65.3	48.7	64.3	N	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind.	
T17	17	30.314	30.306	56.6	30.244	30.236	59.8	51	04.3	52.8	57.7	45.7	66.5	N	Evening, Overcast.	
W18	18	30.072	30.064	55.5	29.996	29.988	57.4	50	04.0	50.7	56.4	47.8	60.3	022	N	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine & moonlight.
T19	19	29.834	29.828	57.6	29.754	29.748	57.9	48	04.4	53.8	57.5	47.6	57.0	SE	A.M. Overcast—very fine rain. P.M. Overcast—light wind. Ev. Fine and starlight.	
F20	20	29.706	29.700	63.4	29.704	29.696	59.0	50	06.1	57.0	58.3	47.0	70.3	S	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Overcast—slight rain. Evening, Fine and starlight.	
S21	21	29.730	29.722	59.2	29.732	29.726	59.3	49	06.2	56.7	57.7	51.3	62.3	Svar.	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Evening, The same.	
⊙	22	29.798	29.792	60.6	29.756	29.750	60.2	51	06.2	57.8	61.6	49.8	69.0	022	SE	A.M. Cloudy—high wind, with slight showers. P.M. Dark heavy clouds. Evening, Overcast—light showers.
M23	23	29.854	29.848	66.8	29.886	29.878	61.6	50	06.7	57.2	61.5	51.4	75.3	SSE	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind.	
⊙	T24	29.882	29.874	57.9	29.818	29.810	60.0	51	04.3	53.3	59.7	52.7	64.6	SE	Evening, Cloudy—slight rain—rainbow.	
W25	25	29.904	29.898	60.9	29.896	29.888	60.4	51	05.5	55.7	60.7	47.6	60.0	261	S	A.M. Overcast—light rain. E.M. Cloudy—light wind. Evening, Fine and moonlight.
T26	26	29.806	29.800	57.9	29.816	29.810	60.7	52	06.0	56.2	62.8	51.2	61.6	119	S	Cloudy—lt. wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—slight rain.
F27	27	29.980	29.974	63.6	29.984	29.976	63.0	57	06.4	61.3	65.7	52.0	63.8	102	S	Cloudy—brisk wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine and moonlight.
S28	28	30.050	30.042	60.7	30.076	30.068	62.6	54	05.2	57.5	64.8	54.0	68.4	066	NW	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Overcast.
⊙	29	30.184	30.176	75.8	30.092	30.086	64.5	55	08.0	61.8	66.5	51.2	78.3	126	S	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day—rain in the night. Evening, Fine and starlight.
M30	30	30.010	30.002	66.3	30.026	30.018	65.0	53	08.6	62.3	68.8	53.7	69.6	SSW	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.	
T31	31	30.192	30.184	75.4	30.174	30.166	66.0	56	07.9	60.7	67.2	53.7	73.0	S	Fine—light clouds & wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & starlight.	
MEAN.		29.958	29.951	63.6	29.930	29.922	60.1	50	06.0	55.5	61.0	48.8	64.9	1.934	Sum.	Mean Barometer corrected { 9 A.M. 3 P.M. F. 29.868 .. 29.839 C. 29.890 .. 29.904

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

pryce iis. Paid to Henry Blankston, for iiii. of the Kynges wordes in the casement of the Hauill pater, in the nether ende of the Hauill, in Gryke letters, with fyne golde gylte, pryce the word iis.

In the 22 Hen. 8. frequent entries appear for the "Newe gayldyng and paynting of the Kynges bestes, namely, grayhounds, dragons, harts, Lyons, hyndes, holding phanyes (vanes), and the Kynges armys gilded, their bases paynted whight and grene.

"In the two great wyndows at the ends of the hauill ys two great armys, with four beest in them; also in the wyndows in the said hauill ys xlvii badges of the Kynges and Quenys; in the same ys lxvii scryptors, with the Kynges wordes."

Some doubts have been expressed whether the floor of the Hall, being at present flag stones, which were informed are laid upon oak boards, was ever paved with tiles. We claim a restoration of tiles—the appropriate flooring of all "Gothic" buildings, and the "Tudor" is nearer to "Gothic" than anything else, on the following authority:—

"Paving tiles, annealed for the Kynges New Hall, at xxvii. vii. d. the m.

"vi thousand and fourscore of paving tiles delivered at Hampton Courte, for to pave the Kynges New Hall, at xxvii. vii. d. the thousand."

The pigment most employed in decoration was "Byse," a sort of blue approximating to cobalt. This, together with gold and white, seems to have been universal.

"pendants with burned gold, and burnished white with fine byse, hanging in the roof of the Great Waiting Chamber, price, the piece, 1s. 6d." Badges about the border in the King's Withdrawing Chamber, gilt with fine gold and byse, set with other fine colours, at 21s. the yard.

The other pigments named as in frequent use are—"maskayt," canaper lake, verdoyter, whight leade, vermilion, red lead, aspalton, grownde okyr, coperas, redd oker, verdigrease, Spanshe white, Spanshe browne.

Orpiment—Sangwyn Dracones (Dragon's blood,) xvii. per oz.; blew byse 3s. 6d. per lb.; spruce redde, 1d.; blake chawke 2d. per lb.

Grynders of colliers received 5d. the day.

All those are colours well known at the present time. It is unnecessary to multiply notices showing that there was scarcely any part of the palace which was left naked of colour. Even the chimney shafts were "paynted and garnished."

vii. lb. of verdigrease at xxi. d. the lb., serving to color cheymneys.

xx vanes paynted and new altyerd from Quene Anne's armys unto Quene Jane's, with theyre badges.

The following, however, have reference to decoration of a higher character than that of house-painting merely:—

Payntynge of dyvers tabulles, as ensynth. To Anthonye Tote, paynter, for the payntynge of fyve tabulles standyng in the Kynges Lybrarye.

Ferste, one table of Ioschym and Sent Anne.

Item, another table, howe Adam dyllid in the grownde.

Item, the third table, howe Adam was droven owght of Paradyce.

Item, the fourth table, of the buryenge of our Lord.

Item, the fifth table, beyng the laste table of the blessed Ladye, the said Anthonye taking for the sayd fyve tables, by a bargayn in gret, vii. xliii. liii.

"Tabull" is not used in the modern sense of table, but as tablet or panel. Here is an account of the whole cost of labour and materials for a painting:—

Payntors drawing the towne of Bullon, and ground aboute the same. John Crust and his servant, xiii. days, at xxi. d. by the day.

Divers colours and stuff bought for the same:

First paid for iii. elles of linnen clothe li.

Item for half a pound of vermaelon vii.

" " whitede i.

" " redde lead i.

" " verdigrease viii.

" " Spanshe browne i.

Item for i. quarter of orpiment liii.

" " i. lb. of yellow ochre i.

" " i. quarter of gumme armonyck liii.

" " i. unc of flory i.

" " i. unc of sangwyn dracones xvi.

" " i. quart of oyle vi.

" " a bottell of orle i.

" " for pauper and brayll i.

" " i. lb. of glewe i.

" " for threde i.

" " i. lb. of roset xvi.

" " i. lb. of generall vi.

" " i. dosen potters for colors vi.

" " a gret pott of earth i.

The information relative to the decoration of windows, is scanty by comparison with that of stone and woodwork. The following have reference to the chapel. This little interior furnishes a good type of the changes which this palace has undergone. The

original arched roof, picked out "with gold and byse," remains. There is Sir Christopher Wren's Corinthian Altar, with Gibbon's carving. There are modern "puces," or pews. The original tiles have been supplanted by black and white marble, in checkers—cold and ugly in look; and the whole place is a jumble of anachronisms.

It may be as well to mention, that divine service is performed here every Sunday, and if you go early enough you will obtain a seat. By means of the South Western Railway to the Escher Station, which leaves at nine o'clock, you may arrive half an hour before the service begins. At two o'clock on Sundays all the rooms of the palace are opened to the public.

Translating and removing (removing) off ynages off Saint Anna, and other off Saynt Thomas, in the hys alter wyndow off the Chappell, xliii. liii.

In the Chapel window before the High Altar, is 16 foot of imagery, price, the foot, 2s.

Seven side windows in the Chapel, over the High Altar wyndow.

Mending and paynting of v. peeces of images in the wyndow in the Chappell, pryce, the pece, viii. liii. liii.

Wolsey's "gentleman usher," George Cavendish, relates, in all fulness of detail, the Cardinal's establishment:—"First ye shall understand that he had in his hall, daily, three especial tables furnished with three principal officers; that is to say, a steward, which was always a dean or a priest; a treasurer, a knight; and a comptroller, an esquire; which bare always within his house their white staves. Then had he a cofferer, three marshals, two yeomen ushers, two groomes, and an almoner. He had in the Hall Kitchen two clerks of his kitchen, a clerk comptroller, a surveyor of the dresser, a clerk of his spicery. Also therein in his Hall Kitchen he had two master cooks, and twelve other labourers and children, as they called them; a yeoman of his Scullery, and two others in his Silver Scullery; two yeomen of his pastry, and two groomes. Now in his Prye Kitchen he had a master cook, who went daily in damask satin or velvet, with a chain of gold about his neck; and two groomes, with six labourers and children, to serve in that place. In the Larder there, a yeoman and a groom; in the Scalding-house, a yeoman and two groomes; in the Scullery there, two groomes, with two other pages; in the Pantry, two yeomen, two groomes, and two other pages; and in the Every, likewise in the Cellar, three yeomen, two groomes, and two pages, besides a gentleman for the month: in the Chaundry, three persons; in the Wafery, two; in the Wardrobe of beds, the master of the wardrobe, and ten other persons; in the Laundry, a yeoman, a groom, and three pages; of purveyors, two, and one groom; in the Bakehouse, a yeoman, and two groomes; in the Wood-yard, a yeoman and a groom; in the Garner one; in the Garden a yeoman and two labourers. Now at the gate, he had, of porters, two lute yeomen, and two groomes; a yeoman of his barge: in the Stable, he had a master of his horse, a clerk of the stable, a yeoman of the same, a saddler, a farrier, a yeoman of his chariot, a sumpter-man, a yeoman of his stirrup, a muletter. Sixteen groomes of his stable, every of them keeping four great geldings. In the Almshouse a yeoman and a groom."

—Cavendish then proceeds with the recital of other officers,—dean, sub-dean, gospeller, pisteler, chamberlains, secretaries, clerks, sergeants, minstrels, &c., who, not being connected with specific buildings, need not be quoted here.—"Here I make an end of his household, whereof the number was about the sum of five hundred persons, according to his checker roll."

Accordingly, in these accounts, we find mention made of many of the offices of this enormous establishment.

My Lord Cardynall's Pryve Kitchens—The Bowlyng Howse—The Newe Kechen—The Fyshe Hows—The Sawery—The Spysary—The Larder—Wete Larder—The Scaldyng House—Pastyre—Pechers House—Buttre under neathe the Kynges New Hall—Vetellyng Howse standing in the Carpenter's Yerde—Bakke Courte—Counting House—Pay House—The Wayting Chamber.

These buildings, we believe, are still for the most part standing, on the north side of the Palace. They are occupied by private families. The Kitchen Court, and some other parts, preserve their original names; and it would be a survey worth making, to identify the old offices: but the occupants are jealous beyond measure of letting any one into them. The visitor to Hampton Court should, however, on no

account omit to stroll through the labyrinth of passages on the north side of the Palace, and if he is sensible of fine effects of light and shade, he will find an abundance of riches here.

The following parts owe their origin rather to Henry's possession of this Palace, than the Cardinal's. New Buttre and Pantry at the ends of the New Hall—Myddell Gallery—Lybrary—Toune in the Lower Gallery—Jewell House—Kynges's Longe Gallery—New Gallery—Gallery in the Moddell Story—The Uppermost Gallery—Kynges's Waiting Chamber—The Kynges's Waiting Chamber—The Kynges's Holyday Closet—Kynges's Pryve Closet—Chamber of Presens—The Quenys's Waiting Chamber—Quenys's Holyday Closet—The Quenys's Waiting Chamber—The Quenys's Stylling Chamber—Kynges's Dyrnyng Chamber—Nursary (prepared for Edward VI.) under the Quenys's Lodgeyng—The Washing House in the Nursary—The Prynses's (Edward VI.) Watchyng Chamber.

Several of these last-mentioned apartments may be identified as existing at the present day, but many disappeared when Sir Christopher Wren and William the Third's intolerant notions of "Classical" Architecture, laid low a great portion of this most interesting specimen of the domestic Tudor style. There are two drawings showing the appearance of Hampton Court in Wolsey's time, in the King's Library in the British Museum;—being little more than elevations, they do not afford much assistance in determining the localities of the various parts of the buildings. It will be seen from the following descriptions, however, that the architectural antiquary, who is interested in this structure, might, from these accounts, obtain much information on this head.

New Gallery next unto the Bowlyng Alies betwixt the Tennys Playes.

Bancettyng Hows over the Prevey Kechen, towards the Temys, in the Kynges's New Garden.

The Myddell Bancett House over the Kechen at the Mounts.

Prevey Stayers at the end ende of the Kynges's Lowyng Gallery, going into the Garden.

Bancatt House upon the est syde of the Harber in the Great Orchard; also on the west side.

Wall by the Thames side, betwixt the King's New Garden and the old Mylle House.

The Chapel going into the close Tennis play.

The open Tennis play.

The close Bowlyng Alley next unto the Fesande Yarde.

The Bowlyng Alley by the Teemesyde.

The Bridge going into the Park.

Great Gate upon the Stone Bridge.

New Brydge, wythe the Drawbridge to the same, cummyng out of the Kynges New Garden into the Parks.

Inner Court, where the Fontayne standyth.

Round Tore, or Round Arbar in the Grette Orcher.

Gallery going from the Quene's Lodgeyng to the close Tennis play.

Gallery betwixt the Quene's Lodgeyng and the close Bowlyng Alley.

The Bridge going into the Park.

A few years after Henry the Eighth had obtained possession (anno 31), an "Acte" was passed to increase the royal comfort at Hampton Court. This "acte" sets forth in picturesque and right royal style, that "the moste excellent and most dread Sovereigne Lorde hathe of late erected, builded, and made a goodly sumptuous house, beautiful and princely mannour, mete and convenient for a kinge, and the same endowed with parkes, orchardes, gardenes, and other great commodities and pleasures thereunto aljoynynge mete and pertinent to his royall Majestie, most requisite for the prosperous contynuanse of his most royall parson, which the subjects of this realm most entierly above all worldly things cheifly desire of Almighty God," and that for this reason and "the furnishinge of the manour with many folde thynges of pleasure for the disporte, pastyme, comfort, and consolation of his highnes, his grace's pleasure is to erecte and make a chace aboute the said mannour for thence of venery and fowle of warren, which chace shall be called Hampton Court Chace, and that Est Mulsey, West Mulsey, Walton, Essher, Weybridge, and parte of Cobham, shall be within the same."

The Pale was to extend "from the Themmys side to Cobham, and thence to the water of Weye."—(Statutes of the Realm, vol. iii. fol. ed. p. 721).

The expenses attendant on the park and game are registered in these accounts:—

Fellers of Drakys (Bracken or Forn) downe as well in the great parkes as in the litle park.

Payd to Thomas Creston, carpenter, for making, frauyng, and setting up of a new borne in the northe est part of the park to kepe haye in for the kynges dere by convenienc, xlvii. viii.

Makers of buries for blake conyes in the new warren, xvi.

Harroving of the coney buryes in the nether parkes.

To Robert Burg, of the Wyke, symthe, for a great long nagro of irne to make and bore coney holes within the kynges beries new made for blake conyes in the warren, powderyng ix lb. at a penny-halfpenny the lb.

Bought bookes of wots at iiij. s. x. eloch. viii. d. the p.

"Bysses need at iiij. s. to ctt.

other phanyes.

To the the founde H. vency.

Heniz gardens.

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Bought in Kyngston Mercatt for the kynges fesaunds iiii bushells of wheta at iiiiid. the boshell, and iiii boshells of wets at iiiiid. the boshell.

xx cloyking hennys to sett upon the fesaundes eyggs, at viid. the pece.

“Eyggs”—“coursds”—“butter”—“great omelet”—hemp seed at iiii. iiiiid. the bushell, were purchased for the fesaunds to eett. Also a horse to carry ants from Sondry wodd and other playes for the sayd fesaunds.

To the fesaund keeper for knytting of a nett for oon of the fesaund howys, the kyng syndyng threde thereto by conveyenon, viid.

Hentzner describes in Queen Elizabeth's time the gardens at Hampton Court as being “most pleasant: here we saw rosemary, &c. planted and nailed to the walls as to cover them entirely, which is a method exceeding common in England.” In a subsequent reign Evelyn speaks of the gardens at Hampton Court:—“In ye garden is a rich and noble fontaine, with syrens statues cast in copper by Fanelli, but no plenty of water. The cradel walk of home beame in ye garden is, for the perplexed twining of the trees, very observable. There is a parterre, which they call Paradise, in which is a pretty banquetting house set over a cave or cellar. All these gardens might be exceedingly improved, as being too narrow for such a place.”

Information relative to horticulture in the early periods of our history is very scanty; and the following extracts relative to these gardens in their earliest state will not be unwelcome:—

“Sweete williams” were purchased at iiiiid. the bushell. Gillivens slips, gillivens myrtes, and other sweete flowers, at the same price.

C. Rosens at iiiiid. the C.

Payd to John Hutton, of London, gardener, for bourder of rosemary of iiii yerres old to sett about the mount in the kynges new garden, iiii. viid.

Payments to women weeding in the kynges new garden, every of them iiiiid. the day. Similar price is paid for “watering.”

Payd to Ales Brewer and Margaret Rogers for gethering of 34 bushells of strawbery roots, primrose, and violett, at iiiiid. the bushell, viiii. viid.

Item, to Mathew Garrett, of Kyngston, for setting of the yd roots and floures by the space of xx days, at iiiiid. the day, vi.

Appeltrees and payr trees for the new garden, at viid. the pece.

ii C Cherytrees, at viid. the C.

ii C yowng trees of oke and elme, five seere to every hundred, at xiii. viid. the hundred, to sett in the kynges great orcharde, xxv.

Gathering of v quarters of acornes to sow in the parkis at Hampton Court, at iiiiid. the quarter. Also of iii quarters and i boshell of hawes, sloves, and acornes at lyke pryse.

Empieon of quyksetts for the tryangell at the moynette. 40 great setts of yon, genaper, and holly, at iiiiid. the pece.

Woodlende and the same, at viid. the C.

Quyksett of white thorne to sett about the new parkis betwixt unto Hampton Towne, at iiiiid. the thousand.

We conclude this paper with a few entries of a miscellaneous character, which we were unable to introduce elsewhere:—

Item, payd for a runnyng glasse for the workmen and other to keep the oures trewly at all tymes, viiiiid.

Item, to Antonye, clockmaker, of Westminster, for iii new dyalls for the new orchard, at iiiiid. the pece, xiii.

John Raynold, fryerman, for his dylygent attendance in helping over the workmen evening and morning by the space of a quarter of a year, iiii. iiiiid.

Making clone of a great stell (steel) glasse.

Pebblys in Epsum Commen for the payng of the littyll court betwixte the quenes lowing gallery and the close tennis play, at id. the lode gathering.

A garden spade for the French priest to occupy at the mount, and for 2 showells as iron shod to fill the wheelbarrows in the mason's lodge, price the pece viid.

Black basenits with handles to carry in rubbish.

Mastoke (mastick varnish?) at iiii. iiiiid. per pound.

Hay to bryne for penicilling.

Gine for the joiners, carpenters, and carvers, at iiiiid. the pound.

Trowels and setting hammers and setting chisels for the freemasons.

Two loads of tanners here (hair), iiii. the load.

Welsh mats at 4s. the dozen.

CONTEMPORARY MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

GIOACCHINO ROSSINI.

THE ‘Stabat Mater,’ concerning which there has been so much writing, and so much wrangling, brings the subject of this notice within the ranks of contemporary musical composers,—inasmuch as the work, though written ten years ago, was retouched recently. And a few paragraphs on the genius and position of Gioacchino Rossini will not, we think, for

* Novello's edition: which contains the additions made by Rossini to the original composition written for M.E.F. Vercelli. There are spurious editions abroad:—one even with Italian secular words, and the title ‘Il Conte Ugolino’—which we mention particularly, as a contemporary, obviously considering it genuine, has thereupon charged Rossini with self-repetition.

more than one good reason, be out of place, at the present juncture.

Never was subject more calculated provokingly to puzzle the musical or moral analyst than this superb composer. It would almost seem as if a spell belonged to his notorious contempt of critics and their rages, which placed him beyond the pale of protection or attack. The stop-watch critic hardly dare praise one who, out of laziness, has musically broken Priscian's head so often as the melodist of ‘La Cenerentola’ and ‘Corradino.’ The lover of mere melodies cannot cordially uphold one whose *chef-d'œuvre*, ‘Guillaume Tell,’ is by many denounced as heavy—even by clever Lady Morgan, as “grave, solemn, and church-like.” But Rossini, besides being a puzzle to

The modern, scribbling tribe who write
In wit, and sense, and reason's spite,

is a riddle to the student of character, not to be solved by a summer day's guessing. His early career, indeed, it is not difficult to understand. He was endowed by Nature with perhaps the richest musical organization ever bestowed on child of Italy; with appetites as exuberant as his genius—and a passion for the *dolce far niente* more cogent than his desire for the scanty pittance he was able to wring from the managers who employed him. What so natural, then, as his lazy indifference to study—as his loves divided between the *risotto* of this town, and the smiles of t'other *Contessa*—as his days spent in bed, because there was no fire in the stove,—as his countless repetitions of one brilliant set of forms, on the theory, that as they had pleased the public once, they might, for aught he cared, please it “till crack of doom”? What so natural as those flashes of mother-wit, which neither penury nor disgrace could disconcert, nor prudence restrain—as those starts of sudden rivalry and ambition in which the careless scribbler, when he was thought drowsiest, would sometimes burst forth with a splendour annihilating to his bat-eyed defamers? The annals of Rossini's young days may not be profitable as an example, but they are, nevertheless, engaging to those who, weary of “stuffed and padded humanity,” will forgive extravagancies, and overlook deficiencies, for Nature's sake. As it was with the man in his youth, so also is it with his young music.

Critics, hide-bound in their iron rules, or their sturdy national prejudices, might attack the chords and chromatics of ‘Il Barbiere,’ or ‘Tancredi,’ or ‘Cenerentola,’ with a natural resolution to censure that which was so enchanting to the mob; but the hearts and ears of musical Europe were captured; and it was amusing to see how, one by one, the sternest became willing to listen—willing to exchange vituperation for reproach against the audacious genius as one chargeable with self-imitation, and writing himself out. Similar objections have always been urged against those whose genius produces liberally: Dryden—Scott—we doubt not the royally-rich Handel himself—have been decried on this account by their contemporaries; and lectured, as pragmatically, as if solemn spleen could constrain the operations of an inventive faculty, whose vigour is proved by its activity. But, be it observed, no one has dared to confound the mannerisms contained in the brilliant series of Rossini's operas with such platitudes as those of which Donizetti's reproductions are full. There is hardly one of the former which does not possess some melody still current in the streets and highways—some form according to which, the younger Italians have built a score of feeble constructions. ‘L'Italiana in Algeri,’ ‘Bianca e Faliero,’ ‘Armida,’ (we instance purposely Rossini's least popular works,) though laid on the shelf, are not forgotten—the *terzetto* of the first, the *quartett* of the second, the *duett* of the third, are each substantial additions to the vocalist's library, as likely to be called for fifty years hence, as to-day. Who will venture to promise as we elude to the best morsel of ‘Anna Bolena,’ or ‘L'Elisir,’ Donizetti's best operas?

But it must be insisted that with all this rapidity of production—this (so-called) profligacy of self-repetition, Rossini's works show progress in the intellectual department of his art. In all that concerns propriety of dramatic effect, what a stride is there between the *entrata* in ‘Tancredi,’ and the willow song in ‘Otello,’—between the ‘Regina il terror’ of the first opera, and the ‘Qual mesto gemito’ of ‘Semiramide!’ Neither did he stand still in orchestral knowledge. To be

sure,—ignoramus as he was dubbed by some of the square-toe school,—he had owned, from the first, a feeling for the picturesque in instrumentation, which is no bad possession to start upon; and without which no elaborator, be he complicated as Berlioz's self, will ever touch the ears or the heart of the few or the many. There is a beauty in the introductions to some of Rossini's earlier overtures, which his contemporaries might have studied for years, and never dreamed of: and, to this were added, by degrees, not a mere knowledge of trombone blasts, and percussion powers, but a richer taste in orchestral colouring—a wider variety in the figures of accompaniment—a subtler care in the links which bind the prominent parts of his work together. Of these acquisitions the scores of ‘Zelmira’ and ‘Semiramide’—Rossini's last Italian operas—furnish abundant examples; even before we come to the epoch, when, entering the French musical theatre, he made an attack upon the high-places of Classicism in his ‘Guillaume Tell.’

On this noble work, or even its most salient characteristics, our limits forbid us to enter, beyond remarking that it is perhaps the only musical production of the present day, written in a style which belongs neither to Italy, France, nor Germany: a style of itself, and by itself, since no one has attempted to imitate it. For whereas Mozart's operas begot works by the hundred, under the names of Winter, &c., and Rossini's Italian scores have been followed by a troop whose name is Legion, (thanks to the prolific dispositions of Pacini, Donizetti, &c.) this great French opera has stood the test of popularity for twelve years, before the most fickle audience of Europe: yet without one attempt made to approach it in manner. The secret of this may lie in the fact, that the basis of ‘Guillaume Tell,’ dramatic, scientific, complicated, as it is, is melody,—melody at once freshly individual, and curiously thrown into the national forms demanded by its subject. From first to last there is not a bar through which this “golden strain” does not run in undercurrent: and hence, while Meyerbeer's complications have been approached by Halévy, and Auber's dance-tunes have awakened the emulation of a score of Mouppou's, Thomas's, &c., and “such small deer,” the *duett*, the *trio*, the *aria* of ‘Guillaume Tell’ have been untouched by all the aspirants of the day. The bow of Ulysses could be bent by none but the true Prince!

During his ascent to the highest fame attainable by artist, the man Rossini seems to have remained pretty much the same: the same in epicurean self-indulgence, varied by outbreaks of self-complacency; the same in indolent good nature, from the depths of which have flashed forth the most sarcastic wit with which a son of his country was ever gifted: the same in disgust of labour: which, however, he has never so wholly yielded to as to allow the public to mistake cessation for extinction of powers, or indifference for imbecility. It is true that having filled his coffers from ‘Guillaume Tell’ (thanks to French justice, which, in Drama, at least, allows the sower to reap what he has sowed) Rossini retired to Bologna to launch his *calembourgs* at “all and sundry” musicians, and patronize fish-markets and *Conservatorios*:—but in the midst of the triumphs of his successor, Meyerbeer, a modest volume of chamber music, *Les Soirées Musicales*, was put forth, which distracted public attention from the three bassoons in the cloister scene of *Robert*, or any of the yet more imposing novelties assembled in that colossal piece of artificial splendour. The composer of ‘Guillaume Tell’ allowed ‘Les Huguenots’ to sweep by, as it were, in all its pomp and parade, with merely a wicked word or two against Jewish genius, which somehow or other has stuck to that opera, and will last as long as its magnificent frame:—but, the first triumph over, he avails himself of a pause to publish this ‘Stabat’: a work which, though by no means of alarming pretension, has still, compared with most of the music of the day, the merit of a reality as compared with a make-believe. As a sign of undiminished vigour, and unapproached grace—whether solitary, or implying that the master is contemplating a new career, which shall do for ecclesiastical, what his operas have done for dramatic, music—this ‘Stabat’ is as welcome to the public as it must be distasteful to those who, with affected regret, but real gratulation, have so noisily lamented the silence of him they could not imitate or dethrone!

The singular position and unique artistic character

of Rossini, have seduced us into more paragraphs than we intended. Yet some advenience to them is necessary to a right consideration of his last composition, to which we shall return on an early occasion.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THESE are usually weeks singularly barren of matter about which to gossip.—Literature is in a lethargy, and no wonder! so long as the unsettlement of the copyright question permits the possibility of such flagrantries being enacted as the issue of a new novel, by Sir E. Bulwer, complete in a single number of an American newspaper, a week after the arrival of the sheets from England. Yet an announcement or two of new books may be mentioned: the first, a tragedy, 'Edwin the Fair,' by Mr. Henry Taylor, author of 'Philip Van Artevelde'; the second, from the land of literary pillage we have been just alluding to, announces that the MS. and letters of the late President, Andrew Jackson, are about to be published, with a Life, by Mr. Bancroft. Science, it may be presumed, is holding back her stores for the coming meeting of the British Association; while, as to Art, a paragraph will dismiss the news among the Painters.

On Thursday last came to sale at Rainy's Auction-rooms, the Pictures of Sir William Forbes, Baronet, on which the proprietor seemed to place a much higher value than the public, as one half of them went back to him unsold at the prices demanded. Among those dispersed were two by *Sassoferrato*, of the same subject, a 'Virgin and Child,' for 83 and 50 guineas; the latter, a small, and pretty, and genuine production. A portrait by *Velasquez*, 71 guineas, very indifferent, even if it were authentic. A 'Repose' by *Gian Bellini*, and an 'Old Woman plucking a Fowl' by *Rembrandt*, 66 guineas each, both more than dubious. 'The Madonna and Child' by *Francesco Francia*, 102 guineas; this, although a delicate picture, did not strike us as being by *Old Francia*, but rather by his son and imitator, and many connoisseurs think his equal, *Giacomo Francia*: it has neither the deep expression nor pure outline which distinguishes Francesco pre-eminently, yet possesses both to a considerable degree, and would exhibit more, were it in a good state of preservation. 'Portrait of a Portuguese Warrior' by *Moroni*, 155 guineas; admirable for colour, character, and treatment. 'Madonna and Child' by *Luini*, 110 guineas; much more certainly not by *Luini* than certainly by *Credi*, whose style, however, it approaches nearer than his excellence.

In the Musical and Dramatic section of Art, matters are more than usually chequered. The recent knighthood of Sir Henry Bishop, the well-known composer, will by many be thought to give native talent "a lift;" but we lean much more strongly on such manifestations as the second choral meeting, held by Mr. Hullah's pupils this evening, than on such insulated distributions of honour. Meanwhile, the future of both our theatres is said to be in a predicament of more than usual uncertainty, owing to unforeseen changes and events.—The Italian Opera continues its constancy to medical certificates, and consequent postponements, the new cast of 'Il Barbiere' having been not given on Thursday as it had been promised. *Apròpos* of this entertainment, Donizetti's last work, 'Linda de Chamouny' is said to have had complete success at Vienna.—The managers of our German Opera are again announcing *Mlle. Lutzer* to appear in 'Les Huguenots'; but as the lady has been now promised by the play-bills for three years, the incredulous may be excused for not believing in her arrival until they have heard her at Covent Garden. Many difficulties, it is said, have been thrown, by the authorities under whom Spohr holds office, in the way of his coming to England to conduct his new oratorio at the Norwich Festival. Meanwhile, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy has come, and the lovers of beautiful symphonies may look out for his new work at the next Philharmonic Concert, with more than average expectation. He is announced, too, as one of the many attractions of the grand concert in preparation for the 24th, by M. Moscheles, in aid of the Hamburg subscription.—There are some rumours of a musical festival in Dublin, but if such an affair be really in progress, the management is curiously quiet on the occasion.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PAUL MALL, next the British Institution, from 9 o'clock till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

THE TWO PICTURES now exhibiting, represent THE VILLAGE OF ALAGNA, in Piedmont, destroyed by an Avalanche, painted by M. BOUTON; and THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY, at Bethlehem, painted by M. REVOUX, from a sketch made on the spot by D. ROBERTS, R.A. in 1850. Both Pictures exhibit various effects of light and shade. Open from Ten till Five.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Dr. FAYERNE will again descend in the DIVING BELL on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 8th of JUNE, in the presence of several scientific men. The Public will have the opportunity of seeing him ascend at Two o'clock precisely. On the last occasion he remained under water three hours and a half, and could have remained for an indefinite period without any communication with the external air. The Exhibition, Lectures, Colossal Electrical Machine, &c. &c. as usual.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 5.—The Marquis of Northampton, President, in the chair.

H. F. Link, Dr. G. S. Ohm, J. V. Poncelet, and H. Rose, were elected foreign members.

G. H. Fielding, M.D., and J. Jesse, Esq., were elected into the Society.

'Sixth Letter on Voltaic Combinations,' by J. F. Daniell, Esq.—The purport of this letter is to follow the consequences of the law of Ohm, and the expressions which result from it, relative to the electromotive force, and the resistances in the course of a voltaic circuit: to apply this theory to the verification of the conclusions which the author had formerly deduced from his experiments; and to suggest additional experiments tending to remove some obscurities and ambiguities which existed in his former communications.

'On Fibre:' additional observations, by M. Barry, M.D.

May 12.—The Marquis of Northampton, President, in the chair.

'Barometrical Observations, showing the effect of the Direction of the Wind on the Difference between distant Barometers,' by Lieut.-Colonel Yorke.

The author institutes a comparison between the barometric heights as observed at the Royal Society, and at his house in Herefordshire, in the neighbourhood of Ross, with a view to ascertain the influence of prevailing winds on the atmospheric pressure. The barometers thus compared together were of the same construction, and by the same maker; and the times of observation, namely, nine o'clock A.M. and three o'clock P.M., were the same at both places, the distance between which is 110 miles in longitude, and about twenty in latitude. The degree of accordance in the march of the two barometers is exhibited by that of curves traced on three sheets accompanying the paper. The results are given in eight tables. The author agrees with Schubler in ascribing the currents prevailing in the atmosphere to the variable relations of heating and cooling which obtains between the Atlantic Ocean and the continent of Europe at different seasons: the facts ascertained by the series of observations here presented being in accordance with that hypothesis. If the northerly and westerly winds in England be partly the effect of the expansion of the air on the continent, then the barometer which is nearest to the continent, or in this instance that at London, ought to be relatively more depressed than the one more distant; or if the southerly and easterly winds be regarded as proceeding to the ocean, then, for a similar reason, the barometer nearest to the ocean ought to be relatively depressed; and that both these effects are produced, is shown by the tables. This view of the subject also, the author remarks, is corroborated by Raymond's observations, detailed in his memoir on the determination of the height of Clermont Ferrand, from which it appears that with the north winds, the southern barometer was most depressed; while the reverse occurred with the southerly winds.

'On the Rectification and Quadrature of the Spherical Ellipse,' by J. Booth, Esq., M.A.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 4.—Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:

1. A letter by Mr. Ick on some superficial deposits near Birmingham.—In excavating a canal in the valley of the Rea at Salby, 1½ mile N.E. of Birmingham, a peaty deposit, containing trunks and branches of trees and hazel nuts, was discovered

under five feet of superficial detritus, and in the same bed were also found, stags' horns, apparently of the existing species (*Cervus elephas*), likewise the core of the horn of an ox, one foot in circumference at the base, and one foot eight inches in length. This carbonaceous deposit reposes on the usual marine drift of the district, and is overlaid by a bed of variable thickness, of fine, white, or mottled clay, above which occurs the superficial detritus. At one point, about 250 yards from the river, the place of the peat was occupied by coarse gravel, covered by eighteen inches of light-coloured clay, on which rested a bed of apparently drifted peat, covered by 1½ feet of white sandy clay and gravelly soil. Where the bottom drift has been laid bare, its surface has occasionally exhibited the action of water, the larger pebbles projecting in high relief, in the same manner as in the present river bed wherever a rapid current flows over the gravel. Mr. Ick has traced the peat along the banks of the river towards Birmingham through Deritend, particularly at Vaughton's hole, where it is eighteen inches thick. It has also been penetrated in the lower part of Digbeth.

2. Postscript to the memoir on the Aust bone-bed, Tewkesbury, by Mr. Strickland (*Athen. No. 731*). Since his former communication, the author has determined that the "bone-bed" has a further range northwards of at least ten miles, having ascertained that it occurs in some old salt works on Delford Common in Worcestershire. The shaft of these works, 175 feet deep, was emptied of its brine a few months ago, and it was ascertained that it descends through the lias into the gray marl, which forms the top of the triassic series, but without reaching the red marl. The shaft, as the author observes, consequently intersects the horizon of the bone bed, and, among the rubbish thrown out, he found considerable quantities of the peculiar white sandstone with bivalves, which, in his former paper, he shows, is the representative of the bone-bed; and he further noticed, that the sandstone is occasionally charged with the teeth, scales, &c., which are so numerous in the bone-bed at Coombe Hill. The occurrence of an abundant artesian brine spring, (the water flows over the mouth of this shaft) within the area of the lias, is considered by the author an interesting phenomenon; and he refers for an explanation of it to Mr. Murchison's 'Outlines of the Geology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.'

3. 'On the high temperature of Well Water in the vicinity of Delhi,' by the Rev. R. Everest.—If, says Mr. Everest, a line were drawn due west from the Jumna at Delhi to the Indus, a distance of 400 miles, it would intersect no river, brook, or spring, water being obtained only from wells. In Delhi, the depth at which water is reached, is generally about 35 feet, 40 or 50 miles to the westward from 80 to 90 feet, and beyond that distance as far as Hausi, 95 miles, it is found at 150 feet. Mr. Everest did not visit the country further to the west, but he believes that the wells are at least 150 feet deep. The soil consists of a granitic alluvium, but the surface is covered in many places with saline efflorescences, such as the floods of the Jumna now leave behind them. Mr. Everest gives various tables of the temperature of well water, both at Delhi and at points intermediate between that city and Hausi; but as the results, which vary considerably, are stated to be connected with the extent to which the water in some cases is used for irrigation, it is thought advisable to confine our extract to one set of observations, made in a well at Delhi, the depth being 42 feet:—

		Temp. of water.		External air.
1833.	12th Nov.	79	76	76
	17th Dec.	76	62	62
1834.	25th Jan.	74.7	68	68
	2nd March	76.3	84	84
	29th Do.	77	67	67
	12th May	78.9	73	73
	17th June	80	86.5	86.5
	25th July	80.9	82.2	82.2
	2nd Sep.	81.3	92	92
	29th Sep.	81.5	80	80
		Mean	78.61	77.57

4. 'On the Tertiary formations, and on their connexion with the Chalk in Virginia and other parts of the United States,' by Mr. Lyell.—Having examined the most important localities of the cretaceous strata in New Jersey, Mr. Lyell proceeded to investigate the tertiary deposits of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; and he states as the general results of this

extensive he saw, and much found no been called nitrate a series, but assumed lower ter which in occur in Mr. Lyell's conclusion Virginia ing on J. W. and excellent water States. A five feet powder d on eocene miocene and it has former ep at Peters tains a gishable there also rich series jacent san Mr. Lyell near bear a grea crag and Virginia t very analo species of which species of Mr. Conr greater p States. T Lyell says in different total num Mr. Conr North C branch of dark bluis noticed by States, sev series of I much rese Jersey, ab extend fro miles from an eocene of Wilmin formation dary rock, organic rem and though were only genera Oligo quaris; an with casts of eocene foss tunculus, obtained at of the Sar mington li town after the coast te are almost South Ca and, bene of the neigh which is n than the G tain wheth high water Cooper Ri amash or s procured re and the aut that region high tide, u must now modern sub the Grove

extensive survey, that the tertiary formations which he saw agree well in zoological types with the eocene and miocene beds of England and France; that he found no secondary fossils in those rocks which have been called upper secondary, and supposed to constitute a link between the cretaceous and eocene series, but that all the organic remains of these assumed intermediate deposits are characteristic of lower tertiary beds, without any blending of the fossils, which in New Jersey, Alabama, and other states, occur in true equivalents of the cretaceous system. Mr. Lyell then details the evidence upon which these conclusions are founded.

Virginia.—Good descriptions of the strata bordering on James River have been given by Professors W. and H. Rogers, and by Mr. Conrad in his excellent work on the tertiary shells of the United States. At Richmond, a bed from twelve to twenty-five feet thick, consists of an impalpable siliceous powder derived from the cases of infusoria. It rests on eocene strata of greenish sand, and is overlaid by miocene clays containing *Aricmis acetabulum*, &c.; and it has been referred by Prof. W. Rogers to the former epoch. A similar tertiary green sand occurs at Petersburg, 30 miles south of Richmond, and contains a *Venericardium* and an *Ostrea*, undistinguishable from *V. planicosta* and *O. belluicincta*. It is there also covered by miocene marls, which yield a rich series of fossils distinct from those of the subadjacent sands. A collection of 82 species made by Mr. Lyell near Williamsburg, is stated, in the memoir, to bear a great resemblance to series from the Suffolk crag and the faluns of Touraine, several species of Virginia testacea, crustacea, echinodermata, &c. being very analogous to crag and Touraine fossils; but the most important point is shown to be the correspondence which exists in the proportion of recent to extinct species of shells, 16 out of the 82 being regarded by Mr. Conrad as identical with recent shells, the greater part inhabiting the coasts of the United States. This proportion of one-fifth agrees well, Mr. Lyell says, with the results obtained by him in 1840, in different localities of the faluns of Touraine. The total number of American miocene shells known to Mr. Conrad is 238 of which 38 are recent.

North Carolina.—Near South Washington, on a branch of Cape Fear River, the author found, in the dark bluish marls of the cretaceous series, previously noticed by Mr. Hodge in a paper on the Southern States, several fossils characteristic of the cretaceous series of Europe; and he states that the marls very much resemble beds containing similar shells in New Jersey, about 360 miles to the northwards. The marls extend from South Washington to Rocky Point, 15 miles from Wilmington, where they are covered by an eocene deposit, to which has been applied the name of Wilmington limestone and conglomerate. This formation has been considered to be an upper secondary rock, but Mr. Lyell says that he could find no organic remains in it which supported this opinion, and though the specimens he obtained at Wilmington were only casts, yet many of them belong to the *Silicaria* *Oliva*, *Cyprea*, *Conus*, *Calyptrea*, and *Siliqua*; and further, two of them appeared to agree with casts of *Pecten membranous* and *Lucina pendula*, eocene fossils; and he afterwards found that a *Pectunculus*, a *Vermetus*, and a *Lunulite*, which he obtained at Rocky Point, occur also in the limestone of the Santee Canal in South Carolina. The Wilmington limestone and conglomerate extend to the town after which they are named, and thence along the coast to the mouth of Cape Fear River, and they are almost everywhere overlaid by a miocene deposit.

South Carolina.—Charlestown stands on a bed of sand, beneath which is a blue clay containing shells of the neighbouring seas, also the *Gnathodon crenoides*, which is not known as an existing species nearer than the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Lyell could not ascertain whether this post-pliocene formation rises above high water mark, but 30 miles to the north, on the Cooper River, he found, beneath the superficial sand, a marsh or swamp deposit, from which Dr. Ravenel has procured remains of a cypress, the hickory, and a cedar; and the author says, as those trees must have grown in that region, although the formation is six feet below high tide, and as the salt water of the Cooper River must now cover much of this swamp deposit, a very modern subsidence along the coast is implied. At the Grove near the mouth of Cooper River, a soft

pulverulent limestone, exposed only in artificial openings, contains fossils different from any known in other localities, but Mr. Lyell conceives it may be an eocene deposit. Between this place and Vances Ferry on the Santee river, is a continuous formation of white limestone, at least 120 feet thick, in some places hard, in others soft, and composed of comminuted shells and corals: Mr. Lyell examined it in company with Dr. Ravenel. It so precisely resembles in aspect the upper cretaceous deposit at Timber Creek in New Jersey, that it has been confounded with the cretaceous group, and Mr. Lyell at first felt no doubt that the limestone belonged to it. The testacea and corals, however, prove that it is truly a tertiary formation, and the author sought in vain, through a distance of 40 miles, for an admixture of organic remains. In consequence of this and similar mistakes, many fossils have been considered to be both tertiary and secondary; and the beds containing them to be transitions from one order of deposits to another. The upper surface of the Santee limestone is very irregular in outline, and is usually covered with sand in which no fossils have been found. At Stoudenmine or Stout Creek, a tributary of the Santee, the limestone is concealed by a newer tertiary deposit of considerable thickness, and composed of strata of slaty clays, quartzose sand, brick loam, and burr stone. Mr. Lyell is not aware of any published account of this formation, but it occurs also on the Savannah River. The clays are soft when wet, yet when dry, they have a conchoidal flint-like fracture, and even pass into a substance resembling menilite. The fossils collected by Mr. Lyell were only casts, and he does not pretend to fix the age of the deposit, but he believes that it is of the same relative antiquity as that of the burr, or mill-stone series of Georgia. In the brief notice of the cretaceous and tertiary strata of the Southern States, drawn up by Dr. Morton from the notes of Mr. Vanuxem (1828), the burr-stone, sand and clay are included in one group; but Mr. Lyell infers, from the observations which he made on the Savannah river, that the burr-stone is the uppermost of the two formations. In specimens of that rock obtained west of Orangeburg, 20 miles from Stoudenmine Creek, Mr. Lyell recognized *Ostrea selleformis*, a characteristic eocene shell. At Aikin, 60 miles west of Orangeburg, a cutting in an inclined plane on the railway has exposed a section, 160 feet thick, of earth and sand of a vermilion colour, mottled clays and white quartzose sand; and included in the sands as well as the clays, are remarkable masses of pure white kaolin. These strata are within ten miles of the junction of the tertiary series with the great hypogene region of the Alleghany or Appalachian range; and Mr. Lyell states, that they have evidently been derived from the decomposition of clay slate and various granitic rocks. They appear to be destitute of fossils, both at Aikin, and at Augusta, where they are well developed, and must in some places be 200 feet thick. Three miles above Augusta, the rapids of the Savannah River are due to highly inclined clay and chlorite schists, surmounted unconformably by tertiary strata; and Mr. Lyell states, that on all the great rivers of the Atlantic border from Maryland to Georgia, the first rapids occur where the granitic and hypogene rocks meet the tertiary, and a line uniting these points, ranges nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, at the distance of 100 and sometimes 150 geographical miles. Maclure first mentioned this great feature in the geology of the United States. On Rae's creek, near Augusta, the highly inclined clay slates and associated beds are decomposed to the depth of many yards from the surface, and the ferruginous clays and sands which have been thus produced, resemble so precisely a large portion of the horizontal tertiary strata that the altered accumulations might be mistaken for them, if the quartz veins did not remain unaffected. These decomposed materials throw much light, Mr. Lyell says, on the origin of the beds of red and mottled clay, and of the sands usually devoid of fossils, spread extensively over the low lands, and constituting the higher portions of the tertiary series. The only point at which he has seen casts of shells in beds associated with the red earth is at Richmond in Virginia, and they belonged to miocene species; but, as at Stoney Buff on the Savannah, similar red strata occur beneath the burr-stone, he is of opinion, that the same min-

eral character belongs to the upper division of the eocene group.

For the purpose of ascertaining the order of superposition of the masses of strata, Mr. Lyell descended the river from Augusta to Savannah, though the country is generally flat, and the structure is exposed only in the bluffs. After passing cliffs of horizontal strata of the brick red sand and loam, the first considerable exposure of new rocks was observed 40 miles below Augusta, at Shell Buff, 120 feet high. They consist in the lower part, or for about 80 feet in altitude, of white calcareous sand, or comminuted shells, passing into solid limestone containing a few quartz pebbles, numerous casts of testacea, and a bed of the huge *Ostrea Georgiana*. The upper 40 feet of the cliff consists of the red loam devoid of fossils, but considered by the author to belong to the burr-stone formation, and therefore to be an upper eocene deposit. Mr. Lyell concluded, from his first inspection of the organic remains at this Buff, that the limestone belonged to the eocene series, but it was not till he had had the advantage of Mr. Conrad's assistance, that he was able to identify a considerable number of the species with characteristic fossils of the well known eocene beds of Claiborne in Alabama. A similar section is laid open at London Bluff, nine miles below Shell Buff, and two miles further, the oyster bed is exposed, the shells standing out in relief. At Stoney Buff, the calcareous strata have quite disappeared, and beds of siliceous burr-stone or mill-stone, containing casts of shells, rest on the red loam. The same rock is also exposed at Millhaven, eight miles from Stoney Buff. It is evident, Mr. Lyell states, that the mill-stone is subordinate to the great formation of red loam, for at this point there likewise occur masses of Kaolin. One mile west of Jacksonborough, is a limestone passing upwards into marl, the surface of which appears to have been denuded, as it undulates considerably, and upon it rests a bed of yellow and red sand and clay belonging to the burr-stone formation. The fossils hitherto procured from the limestone are new to American paleontologists, but Mr. Lyell has no doubt, from their general aspect, that they belong to the eocene period. The limestone and marl, the author is of opinion, constitute the fundamental formation of the region, as proved by the numerous hollows, or "lime sinks," which occur over its surface. All the Bluffs examined by the author below Briar creek belong to the beds above the limestone, and are referable for the greater part to the burr-stone formation, or the red loam and yellow sand. In some white clays a little below Tiger Leap, he found fragments of the teeth of *Myliobates* and *Lamna*, and impressions of bivalves; and in the sections at Sisters Ferry, the clay, in places, passes into a kind of Menilite. In conclusion, Mr. Lyell observes, that the part of South Carolina and Georgia, between the mountains and the Atlantic, is known to have a foundation of cretaceous rocks containing Belemnites, Exogyrae, and other fossils, and that above them, with the occasional intervention of a lignite deposit, mentioned in the paper, on the authority of Mr. Vanuxem, rest, first, the eocene limestone and marls, and secondly, the burr-stone formation. The remarkable dissimilarity in the eocene limestone, at different localities, may lead some observers to suspect that there exists a considerable succession of subdivisions of the eocene period; and Mr. Lyell is willing to admit, that all the beds may not be precisely of the same age, but he is inclined to ascribe the chief difference, first, to the number of species procured at each place being small, and therefore only a fraction of the entire Fauna of the period, so that variations in each locality may have arisen from original geographical circumstances; and secondly, to there not having yet been formed any great eocene collection from any part of the United States. Some fossils are common to the limestone and the burr-stone formation, and he therefore considers it as an upper eocene division, bearing perhaps the relation to the calcareous beds, which the upper marine sands of the Paris basin bear to the *calcaire grossier*. With respect to beds of passage between the cretaceous and secondary series, Mr. Lyell repeats the remark given at the commencement of the paper; but he says it would require a far more extended investigation to enable a geologist to declare, whether there may exist in the Southern States any such intermediate strata. The generic affinity of the

cretaceous fossils to those of Europe, is most striking, and the author observed in Mr. Conrad's collection of Alabama shells, a large Hippurite, an analogy previously unnoticed. The proportion of recent shells in the eocene strata of the United States, he says, appears to be as small as in Europe, and the distinctiveness of the eocene and miocene testacea, hitherto observed, to be as great. The author also states as worthy of remark, that the recent shells in the American miocene beds are not only in the same proportion to the extinct as in the Suffolk crag, or the faluns of Touraine, but that they also agree in general specifically with mollusca of the neighbouring sea, in the same manner as the recent miocene species of Touraine agree with species living on the western coast of France, or in the Mediterranean; or as those of the crag agree with shells inhabiting the British seas.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary meeting was held on Monday, May 23.—The President, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., in the chair.

The two gold medals, being the donation of Her Majesty, having been awarded to Dr. E. Robinson, for his work entitled 'Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia,' and to Capt. James Clark Ross, R.N., for his achievements at the South Pole, were respectively presented, the former to His Excellency Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, who had accepted the invitation of the Council to receive the medal for his countryman, now at New York, and the latter to G. Ross, Esq., the father of the distinguished navigator. The delivery of these medals respectively was preceded by an address from the President: Mr. Everett replied on the part of Dr. Robinson; and Mr. Ross, in few but appropriate terms, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon his son, and expressed the gratification which, as a father, he felt at having been selected to receive for his son so honourable a testimony to his deserts. The President then read his annual address; after which the result of the ballot for the election of officers was announced, when the following were declared elected: R. I. Murchison, Esq., F.R.S., Vice President; Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Sir Woodbine Parish, the Rev. Thomas Halford, Viscount Pollington, W. Brockedon, Esq., F.R.S., the Earl of Carnarvon, and C. Enderby, Esq., Councillors, in the place of an equal number retiring.

In the evening, the members dined together.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—May 24.—The President in the chair. A set of Drawings of 'the Machinery for working the Diving Bell at Kingstown Harbour,' by Mr. Henderson, was exhibited, and a short description of it was given; from which it appeared, that 350 cubic feet of stones could be laid in a day from the Bell, and that the works had proceeded most satisfactorily. The 'Steam Dredging Machine on the Caledonian Canal,' described in a paper by Mr. Elliot, was only interesting as being one of the earliest machines of the kind brought into use—it appears to have rendered essential service in the construction of the canal, and subsequently in keeping it open. It has been put to rather a novel use in excavating, not only under water, but in working away the banks, where it did more labour, and more economically, than the excavators with spades and barrows. The paper was illustrated by drawings.

'The description of the Maplin Sand Lighthouse,' by Mr. Redman, was accompanied by drawings, and illustrated by a model, lent by the Trinity House, under whose auspices the Lighthouse was erected by (the President of the Institution, Mr. Walker,) the engineer to the corporation. The edifice is situated on a bank of mud at the mouth of the Thames, in the most intricate part of the navigation. Having ascertained from borings that for a depth of twenty-seven feet below low-water mark there was nothing but sand, it was decided to use Mitchell's screw moorings as foundations for the piles or standards, upon which a wooden building should be raised. Accordingly, by means of a raft moored over the spot, a series of eight screw moorings, each of four feet diameter, were forced, in an octagonal form, twenty-one feet deep into the sand; another screw

was then fixed in the centre, and upon these nine foundations the pillars were raised, the wooden building and the lantern were then fixed, and, by means of braces between the supporting piles, the requisite stability was given to the edifice.—From the animated discussion that ensued it was gathered, that in the heavy gales of wind which it had supported, little vibration was felt, not more than in the Eddystone and other Lighthouses built of stone, but that when the seas struck the projecting gallery on one side and the suspended ladder, a certain amount of torsion was felt. From a comparison between this building and one of somewhat similar construction at Fleetwood Harbour, it appeared that, although the latter building had a greater number of diagonal braces, it was deficient in the continuous horizontal ties between the piles, and the system of trussing between the external piles and the centre pillar, to which the stability of the Maplin Sand Lighthouse was mainly to be attributed.—Mr. C. W. Williams exhibited and explained one of the tubes used by him for examining into the fire-places and flues of marine steam boilers whilst at work. They have enabled him to ascertain many facts relative to the combustion of the gases, and to obtain a great diminution of the consumption of coal in the boilers of the Liverpool Steamers, with which he is connected.

May 31.—The President in the chair.—A paper was read on the 'Construction of Model Maps,' by Mr. Denton, in which the author insisted strongly upon the advantages possessed by models in relief over plans upon paper, as the former display at one view all the capabilities of a district, whether as respects the drainage, the forming of roads, or railways, and the improvement of the navigation; also enabling the landed proprietor to examine the state of the agriculture of the spot, as the nature of the soils of the various parts can be shown, and the geological features delineated. The mode of constructing the models was described, and the expense was stated to be—for a model of the line of a railway or canal crossing a parish, 10l. per mile; for an estate, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre. A model was exhibited.

A paper by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck was also read, entitled, 'Observations on the Periodical Drainage and Replenishment of the Subterranean Reservoir of the Chalk Basin of London.'—The line of the country more particularly treated of is that through which the river Colne passes; part of this district is covered with gravel, through which the rain-water percolates to the chalk, in which it accumulates, until it rises and finds vent by the streams Ver, Gade, Balbourne, and Chess, which are tributaries of the river Colne; the other portion of the district is covered by the London and plastic clays, on the surface of which the rain flows by open drains into the Colne, rendering it subject to sudden floods. In the upper or chalk portion of the district a periodical exhaustion and replenishment of the subterranean reservoir is continually going on, which has been traced by the author through a series of wells, and found to be exactly in proportion to the distance from the river or vent: a progressive rise takes place between Autumn and Spring and a fall between Spring and Autumn. The sources of several streams have been found to break out higher up as the water accumulates in the chalk reservoir above a certain level; they seldom run for a long period, as the increased drainage they afford soon depresses the level. The paper treated at some length on the depression of the water level beneath London, from which it would appear that the rapidity of the demand exceeded that of the supply. It then stated the depression of the London wells to be during the week about five inches. On Sunday, during the cessation of pumping, the original level is generally nearly resumed. Heavy falls of rain, or extraordinary cessations of pumping vary this alternation of level; but, as a general rule, the author assumed that the holidays of the metropolis ought to be known by the relative heights of water in the wells at some distance from it. The paper was illustrated by a series of sections of the rivers and the district treated of. A discussion took place, in which Dr. Buckland, Mr. Dickenson, and other gentlemen added their testimony to the correctness of Mr. Clutterbuck's views.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- SAT. Asiatic Society, 2. P.M.
 MON. Entomological Society, 8.
 TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Account of Tallow Bridges,' by C. Forth.—'On Iron sheathing broad-headed nails, and inner sheathing for Ships,' by J. J. Wilkinson.—'On causes producing dislocation to rails on Railways,' by J. Kinniburgh.—'On printing, numbering, and dating Bank notes at the Bank of England,' by T. Oldham.
 — Linnean Society, 8.
 — Horticultural Society, 3.
 WED. Medico-Botanical Society, 8.
 — Literary Fund, 3.
 THUR. Royal Society, 3 p.m.
 — Royal Society of Literature, 4.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.
 FRI. Astronomical Society, 8.
 — Royal Institution, 4 p.m.—'On the Principles and Practice of Builmande's Lithotomi,' by Prof. Faraday.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We need not again express our opinion of Mercadante's 'Elena da Feltre' as a composition, having already (*ante, p. 92*) discussed the matter fully, on the occasion of its appearing in an English dress. But we cannot refrain from giving honour due to native talent, by recalling the Covent Garden performance of 'Elena Uberti,' the superiority of which was apparent in the result: the opera on Tuesday, being received with scarcely a solitary plaudit. It was selected, we presume, by Madame Frezzolini, and yet the finest music of the part (the duet in the third act) was cut out: while the closing scene of the opera was poor, colourless, and rapid, as compared with the one presented at Covent Garden, which was strengthened by the *cabaletta* from Mercadante's 'Emma d'Antiochia.' In short—Ronconi's delivery of his *scena* in the second act, and Gussac's attempt at the brilliant song of declamation in the third, not excepted—the whole vocal and dramatic performance was unfinished. The orchestra, of course, was splendid: but the Covent Garden chorists had much the advantage of the Haymarket ones: while, as to the *mise en scène* a comparison even could not be thought of. The opera, we apprehend, will not be repeated. Wherein 'O Bravo,' which, under circumstances, would have been so much safer an experiment?

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On the introduction in England of Spohr's 'Faust' and 'Jensonda,' (*Athen. Nos. 656, 660*) we adverted to the singular vicissitudes to which the composer's reputation had, in his lifetime, been subjected. It would appear as if some apprehension of this—accompanied by an imperfect consciousness of his inability to maintain the highest ground, had, of late, urged him to experiments and efforts alien to the natural bent of his genius. It would seem as if—the least versatile of living composers—he had chosen to conceive no part could suit him so well as that of the mocking bird; as if,—singularly meagre in imagination,—he had resolved to dare higher flights than any predecessor ever aspired to. His new MIS. descriptive symphony, performed on Monday, at all events, gives fair occasion to such a judgment. Though a height more ambitious than either 'The Power of Sound' or the 'Historical Symphony,' his last works in this class—it fell dead on the ear, in spite of the admiration which its nicety of construction must demand. The argument is "The Conflict of Virtue and Vice in the Life of Man"—a subject as strangely remote from direct musical illustration, as the immaculate Conception or the eternity of punishment. Particular scenes may be painted in Music—the more strongly marked passions indicated, without the aid of words; but the high metaphysical subtleties of such a theme, however they be present to the artist's mind, while occupied in the labour of composition, could by no one—not even a Beethoven—be satisfactorily expressed through such a medium of communication so as to reach the prosaic many, or even the poetical few. Our objections reach still further than this: if we even accepted Spohr's *data* as a reasonable basis for a musical work, we cannot admire the manner of their elaboration. The first part, or movement, is "Infancy," and in this, after a few very impressive bars of *adagio*—a four-bar tune commences in 3 time, as small as trivial, but not half as piquant as if it were a stray *couplet* belonging to *Fanchette et Lidor* of the *Opera Comique*. Not all the art with which the instruments are intermingled—a second orchestra of solo players working throughout the symphony in opposition to the first—could keep this mean *allegretto* alive; not all the flashes of *pseudo-playfulness* impart to it the blithe, graceful, and delicate character,

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which befit the words of the text. To say that the sound of the orchestra is throughout rich and tuneful—that the construction is pleasantly tedious, and in places awakens reminiscences of the first movement of Beethoven's 'Pastorale,' is the most that we can admit in its praise. The second part is 'The Age of Sorrows'—a smooth and expressive *andante* in common time, crossed by phrases of a more passionate character; the antagonistic strains of feeling being most skillfully combined. This is our favourite among the movements—because, alike in its *cantabile* and *con brio* portions, it is the most Spohr-ish. The entrance of the solo stringed instruments is impassioned and brilliant; offering the fairest scope to players of the first force:—it contains, too, gleams of a nobler and less shackled melody, than are habitual to the master: but as a whole, the effect is vague, and the movement too long drawn out. Part the third or "the final triumph of Virtue," begins with an *agitato* in $\frac{1}{2}$ time—merging into a *larghetto*, $\frac{1}{3}$, by which the composition is brought to a pious but rather sleepy close. But the *agitato*, we should have said, is a curiosity—its theme being, note for note, that of Weber's 'Overture to the Ruler of the Spirits;' if a case of coincidence, one of the most curious which appears on record—if of plagiarism, one of the most flagrant: the phrase being too strongly marked to admit of a half-resemblance. In these few rapid lines, it is, of course, impossible for us to advert to any of the minutest peculiarities of this composition: enough to record our conviction that it will not be inrolled among the chosen number of symphonies, and our regret that its excellent composer should persist in aberrations which can only end in the serious diminution of his fame. We would rather have one of his old violin duets—unambitious as is their form—than "a wilderness" of such symphonies. The overture closing the first part was Beethoven's 'Egmont'—a draught of champagne, after a dose of *ludum*. The second symphony was Mozart's in D major, No. 2; the second overture Winter's 'Calypso.' Mr. W. S. Bennett played his pianoforte concerto in F minor, which, if he does not take care, he will play *three*—Herr Molique his clever violin concerto in D minor. The vocal entertainments of the evening strictly deserved the name, as being ridiculous in the excess of their badness. The tetrizto from 'Idomeneo' was accompanied by such "Oh's" on the part of the audience, as bear testimony to the comicality of the Clown's sentiment or Pantaloon's weariness in a harlequinade. After this it would be aggravating to mention names. Mr. F. Cramer led, and Mr. Moscheles conducted—the latter announcement means, of course, that the band did their best to make the concert interesting.

Twice all in vain, a useless matter; as Wordsworth sings. There can be but few more such meetings!

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The good old fashion of an orchestra was restored yesterday week by Messrs. *Blagrove and Parry*: and though, owing to want of rehearsal, the symphonies went but roughly, they were felt to be an attraction by the numerous and attentive audience assembled. The two concert-givers are deservedly popular.—Mr. Blagrove as our best violinist.—Mr. John Parry as the very pink of comic singers—the drollest of the droll: yet never trenching, by word, sound, or sign, on that vulgarity which some have conceived to be a necessary adjunct to English buffoonery. The whimsical flights and flashes of accompaniment, too, by which he relieves and sets off his inimitable explanatory tones, the yet more inimitable *falsetto* (in which he entices to the life the tricks of amateur proficiency) have a cleverness and value entirely his own: being among the quaintest of descriptive music.—*Madame Dulciani's* Concert, on Monday, was completely a repetition of M. Benedict's (with the addition of Miss Kemble—of the *benéficiaire's* pianoforte solo, and of Moscheles' 'Homage to Beethoven,' performed by herself, the composer, and M. Benedict) as to make longer notice superfluous. We never saw the Opera Concert Room so crowded as on this occasion.—*M. Thalberg's* Second Concert, on Wednesday, afforded us confirmation full of the remarks which suggested themselves on his former appearance. He played his *andante*, however, (the best of his compositions,) and his new study, with such admirable precision, grace, and finish, as to reproduce the old charm wrought by his

delicious tone, and brilliant yet solid execution. His new fantasia on themes from Donizetti's 'Lucrezia,' is the poorest of his works—a mere string of feeble melodies, in the decoration of which all his effects are expended in unmeaning profusion.—We must add to these a line in recognition of Mr. Dorrell's well-selected Concert, which took place on Thursday morning.—Of Herr Molique's Second Quartett we must speak next week.

PRINCE'S THEATRE.—*French Plays.*—The engagement of Mdle. Déjazet terminated last night,—to the dissatisfaction, we hope, of the actress, who, in spite of the eager impatience of her *clientelle*, at the Théâtre Palais Royal, would gladly, we believe, have stayed a while longer, to gather English gold and English homages; and to the dissatisfaction of the aristocratic public, who have found, in the French Plays, a compensation for a bad Italian Opera, and the premature close of the two Theatres Royal. Mdle. Déjazet has been long a prime favourite with us: not that we highly esteem the repertory of farcical comedy, or genteel farce, in which she revels with such a brilliant audacity, but for the grace, the spirit, the artistic completeness with which she elevates a low branch of histrionic art, and absolutely contrives to turn natural defects into fascinations. Who ever heard that peacock voice of hers, for the first time, without surprise? and yet, who, at the close of one of her evenings, can remember that it is sharp, shrewish, and *soubrette*? So much for the magic of accent, emphasis, and humour, rightly applied! Who, again, is there, that will deny her ugliness to be better than ninety-nine hundredths of the regular beauty on the stage? When she bustled out as *Jeanneton la ravaudeuse*, in 'La Comtesse de Tonneau,' on Wednesday evening, we had a moment's misgiving; she looked so desperately and indefensibly *gritté*—and Time seemed to have been playing his usual tricks of exaggeration on her not very regular features! Yet, ere she had gone half the round of her changes, we were prepared to maintain her fit for the frontispiece of any Book of Beauty. But this is rhapsody. As sober critics, however, we are bound to advert to the exquisite grace and neatness of articulation with which La Déjazet goes through one part—and not the easiest—of her duty; namely, her *vaudiville* singing. Every word comes out, clear, separate, and pointed; and still with an ease of delivery totally precluding the notion of painful study. In short, she is a capital actress: and when, in bidding her adieu we bid her return (as the song says), with a new cargo of imperfections, we are but—for once—in the fashion.

THIS EVENING.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—*GERMAN OPERA.*—The public is respectfully informed that, with the view of carrying out the intentions of a Committee which has been recently formed for establishing in this country One Maison d'Asile for the relief of foreigners in distress, there will be **THIS EVENING (Saturday, JUNE 4), a BENEFIT**: to further which the celebrated actress Mdle. Déjazet has expressed an earnest desire to contribute, by the gratuitous aid of her splendid talents, being her last appearance in England, as she positively leaves town on the morning of the 5th instant. The performances will consist of the German Opera of *ZAUBERFLOTE*, to be followed by the popular *Vaudiville* of *LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE*. *Catherine Biancetti*, Mdle. Déjazet.

IN AID OF THE HAMBURG SUBSCRIPTION.—MR. MOSCHELES has the honour to announce a **GRAND MORNING CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**, to be given on **FRIDAY, the 21st of June, 1842**, at the Opera Concert Room, which has been liberally granted by the Lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre. The most eminent Italian, German, French, and English Artists have already kindly offered their assistance.—Further particulars will shortly be announced.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—May 16th, and 23rd. —These sittings were almost exclusively occupied with discussions and speculations on the means of preventing accidents on railroads.

Copyright in Pictures.—The Court of Cassation, the day before yesterday, decided the question whether the sale of a painting by the artist without any condition or reserve, conveyed to the purchaser the exclusive right of taking and publishing an engraving of it. The question arose out of the picture of the 'Battle of the Pyramids,' painted by Baron Gros, in 1809, by order of the Imperial Government, but not delivered before the Restoration, during which it was carefully concealed by General Bertrand. Baron Gros, however, had granted permission to M. Vallot to make an engraving from it. The painting was latterly purchased by the Civil List for the Museum at Versailles, and M. Gavard included it in his series of engravings taken from those galleries. On its

appearance, actions for piracy were commenced against M. Gavard, by the widow of Baron Gros and M. Vallot. These have taken the round of the different courts, with varying decisions, and at length were brought on an appeal before the Supreme Court, which has decided that the entire property of the picture passes with it on a sale, and the consequent right to make and publish engravings from it, unless there be in the contract or bill of sale any express reserve or stipulation to the contrary. The appeal has therefore been dismissed with costs.—*Galvani's Messenger.*

Fossil Mammoth.—In the excavation of the cutting for the railway at Marden, a splendid fossil elephant or mammoth (one tooth of which weighs above 20lb.) has been discovered 20 feet below the surface. The organic remains of this animal have never before been found so low in the series as the wealden formation, in which the cutting is supposed to be made—and appears to prove that Marden Hill is composed of a recent deposit above the weald clay. A portion of the bones are in the possession of Mr. Barlow, the engineer, at Tunbridge, who is endeavouring to collect the whole animal; but, unfortunately, several waggon loads containing the remains were thrown into the embankment by the workmen.—*Maidstone Journal.*

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